

THE TIMES

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guide to the key
constituencies, page 16

Clash on economy sets stage for polling day

On the eve of today's poll, the main political leaders clashed again yesterday over the seriousness of the economic crisis. Mr Heath spoke of Labour's "cover-up" operation and said only the Conservatives had the moral or political authority to call on Britain to

make the necessary sacrifices. Mr Wilson replied that Britain faced a grave crisis but was not heading for catastrophe; the situation was not as serious as last February. So confident is Mr Wilson of a working majority (Hugh Noyes writes) that he is plan-

ning his first Cabinet meeting, probably on Tuesday. It is understood that he will keep his present team, with the possible exception of Mr Mellish, the Chief Whip. Mr Thorpe, for the Liberals, yesterday repeated his call for a break-up of the two-party system.

Grave crisis but no catastrophe ahead, Mr Wilson says

y David Wood
Political Editor

About 40 million voters have the opportunity to go to the polls today to decide which party or combination of parties should bring the United Kingdom through the economic crisis. It is clear that all leaders have faced up to the campaign threats.

All the manifestos of the three main parties described the crisis as the most serious since 1945, or even 1931. All the principal party spokesmen have consistently held the same message.

But yesterday, on the eve of all, Mr Wilson and Mr Heath, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, hotly challenged Mr Heath's description of the gravity of the crisis.

"Once more", Mr Heath charged at his headquarters conference, "we see on the final day of the campaign new facts breaking out which show the truth. Labour's operation cover-up has been aimed to hide it." Only the Conservative Party, he said, would have the moral or political authority to call on Britain for the kind of sacrifices necessary to meet the peril.

Mr Wilson retorted angrily within the hour that "the Conservative Party are acting at the end of this campaign as though they are convinced that it is to their advantage to sell Britain short"—one of the Britain's polemical range.

"Britain faces a grave economic crisis," he conceded. "We have made this clear

through this election, through the election, and for many months before. But Britain is not heading for catastrophe. The situation is serious, but it is not as serious as it was last February".

Mr Healey's economic prospectus was almost sanguine

Asked what message he himself said: "I would ask them to look at the objective facts published by the British Government IMF (International Monetary Fund) Common Market Commission. They do that, and that is why they have shown confidence in Britain over the past seven months.

"Our balance of payments has been improving while the United States' own has been deteriorating. We have been maintaining

a fairly steady level in our balance of trade as a whole, but the non-oil deficit has been cut by half since the beginning of the year while the oil deficit has been increasing. On the balance of trade we are doing better, while many others are doing worse—though not Germany—

Output, he said, was the disappointing thing. It fell during the three-day week by 3 per cent and by the end of July, the latest figures, the fall had not been made up. Unemployment had been increasing in Britain, though not so fast as in Germany or the United States. But it was still too fast for his taste.

For his part, Mr Heath seemed to be describing

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Mr Heath and Mr Wilson at their eve-of-poll press conferences in London yesterday.

Last-minute poll shows Labour's lead down slightly to 9 per cent

All the indications from the last election survey for *The Times*, carried out by Opinion Research Centre, are that today's general election will be won by the Labour Party.

The survey, based on recall interviews with 446 voters on yesterday (a quarter of the national sample interviewed by ORC over the weekend), finds very slight reduction in the Labour lead—down from 10 per cent to 9 per cent.

If this position is maintained in the voting today, it would give Mr Wilson a very substantial majority, certainly enough to give full authority to his Government in the difficult months ahead.

Mr Heath's final hope may then be a sufficient number of voters will react against the spectre of a big Labour victory by switching their vote to change this picture dramatically. This remains a possibility. Among the portion of the sample interviewed on yesterday there is clear evidence of the Liberal bandwagon, which has obstinately refused to take off during the campaign, is moving into reverse.

Analysis of the interviews shows a certain amount of switching around, but the net effect has been as follows: effectively no change in support for the Conservatives; very little movement in support

Labour; falling away in support for the Liberals. In February, when it seemed likely from the opinion polls at last weekend that the Conservatives would win, a considerable number of Liberals had switched their vote to

Labour, with the subsequent stalemate result.

The Conservative Party's best chance may be that something similar will happen again. But the most that can be said at this point (before ORC has completed its second reinterview with nearly half the original sample) is that those voters who are slipping away from the Liberals are largely moving towards the "undecided" and "would not vote" categories, and into the group who would not disclose their intentions.

This movement could be a halfway-house between switching allegiance. But it could also be a sign that many voters are losing heart and opting out.

After excluding the "undecided", "would not vote" and "refused" categories, the effect of the swing adjustment from the recall interviews is to lift support for the Conservatives by 2 per cent; Labour by 1 per cent, and to cut support for the Liberals by 3 per cent.

The accompanying table gives a comparison of the position at the weekend and the position of the parties adjusted to take in the results of the reinterviews carried out on Tuesday. (All

VOTING INTENTION

	Oct 5-6	Now
Lab	43	44
C	33	35
L	20	17
Nat	3	3
Others	1	1
Lab lead	10	9
Voting intention not given	9	12

© Opinion Research Centre

Prime Minister plans next week's Cabinet

From Hugh Noyes

Liverpool

Mr Wilson was in a supremely confident mood last night for a huge eve-of-poll rally in St George's Hall, Liverpool. As he mounted the platform the Prime Minister shook hands warmly with Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

On Tuesday, interviewers returned to 446 of the sample interviewed at the weekend to check for changes. A high success rate in contacting voters on this second visit was obtained—85 per cent. The voting intention results from the first survey were then adjusted to take in the changes found in the recall interviews.

At the weekend, 9 per cent of the sample declared that they would not vote, were undecided or refused to disclose their voting intention. In 48 hours, the number of voters falling into the first two categories virtually doubled.

Unless there is a substantial sampling or other form of error in the ORC figures, the chances of the Conservatives returning to office must be considered poor. ORC estimate that there is less than one chance in a hundred that a Labour lead of 1 per cent in a sample of this size does not reflect a real lead in the electorate as a whole.

The only possibility that Mr Wilson is believed to be considering is to move Mr Robert Mellish, the Government's Chief Whip in the last Parliament, to a new position. Mr Mellish is known to have been under great strain in the closing weeks of Labour's last administration when late-night coalitions of the various minority parties often

brought about unexpected Labour defeats.

If Labour is returned with a working majority, the main strategy in the early months of the new administration will be to carry into law the provisions in the many White Papers, including those on social security and development land for house building, which were published just before the election campaign got under way.

The Prime Minister is hoping for a large overall majority, and contends that he has no fears over the difficulty of controlling a parliamentary party with an overpowering lead over the opposition parties.

In his speech Mr Wilson said he believed the Labour movement stood on the eve of a great victory. Britain would be electing today a fair and compassionate Labour government with a working majority.

Only the Labour Party had the policies which could get Britain out of the present crisis.

To huge cheers, Mr Wilson said that the social contract was the symbol of the Labour Government's determination to trust the people of Britain.

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HOME NEWS

Two waves that hit Morning Cloud cost two lives, skipper says

Two waves that smashed into Mr Heath's yacht Morning Cloud cost two lives, it was stated at an inquest at Worth, Sussex, yesterday.

Mr Donald Blewett, the skipper, described how the waves lifted the Morning Cloud up and sent her crashing down into the trough. On each occasion a man was swept overboard, he said.

The inquest was into the deaths of Mr Heath's godson Christopher Chadd, aged 23, of Harrington Road, South Kensington, London, and Nigel Cumming, aged 43, of Turpins Green, Maidenhead, Berkshire. Verdicts of death by misadventure were recorded.

Mr Blewett said the first wave struck at about 11 pm on the night of September 1. He continued: "We were sailing quite normally and suddenly we were picked up by very large wave, turned over so to our side and dropped down into the trough of the wave. The wave broke over the boat."

The yacht stopped violently as if it had dropped through the air. There was a certain amount of structural damage, Mr Blewett said, and when the yacht righted there was a shout of "man overboard, all hands on deck".

When he got up on deck he saw that Gardner Sorum, a member of the crew, had gone over the stern and was being dragged along. It took five minutes to get him back on board. "I did a quick head count and found we were still one short. That was Nigel Cumming", he said.

Mr Cumming had been wearing a safety harness and they found a broken lifeline still attached to the rail. They turned round and searched for five or ten minutes but there was no sign of him.

Mr Blewett said he started the engine during the search, but after a few minutes it stopped and could not be restarted. He also tried to send out a radio call, but there was a malfunction in the transmitter.

He also took some flares from the locker. Two did not work and the third climbed to about 10ft and then, because of the high wind, dropped rapidly and disappeared into the sea. The weather was constantly worsening.

When they were satisfied that

Rise in school-leaving age blamed for crime rate

Crime in West Yorkshire has risen by almost a quarter since January 1, and the police are laying much of the blame on the raising of the school-leaving age.

A police officer said: "Some juveniles seem to get hired by being kept at school and become involved in crime." If they were allowed to get jobs they would have more to interest them.

In Lancashire, more than half the burglaries detected this year up to the end of July involved juveniles. Mr Stanley Parr, the chief constable said in his report yesterday.

The proportion was about a tenth higher than five years ago, he added. "It leads to the inescapable conclusion that the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969, have failed to stem the rising tide of juvenile crime."



Will sex be out by 2000 A.D.?

Sex, alcohol and gambling may lose their appeal around the turn of the century—if self-stimulation of the brain's pleasure centres replaces these more traditional modes of human gratification.

This week New Scientist reports on the outcome of a recent study carried out by 50 experts into the future of psychology. Using the Delphi forecasting technique, which has proved extraordinarily effective in other fields, they predict an end to schools and examinations, the erasure of unpleasant memories, and the control of criminal tendencies.

Psychologists also see themselves playing a new role as an interface between the planners and the planned.

Also in this issue: Soviet change and the West... by Dr. Zhores Medvedev. The tale of 3 factories—Volvo's approach to job satisfaction.

Guildford traders get warning of more bombs

By A Staff Reporter

Guildford police issued a fresh bomb warning yesterday. They are searching for an unshaven man in a black coat seen in both the public houses, the Horse and Groom and the Seven Stars, shortly before the explosion last Saturday.

The police said three separate sources told them that more bombs might be planted in Guildford soon. A circular was sent round the area warning staff at public houses, cinemas and supermarkets, especially those used by soldiers, to be extra vigilant, and telling them to dial 999 if they saw anything suspicious.

A general warning to be on the alert against further bomb outrages was issued by the police to all towns in Surrey, including Caterham, where troops are stationed.

Mr Christopher Rowe, Assistant Chief Constable of Surrey, said the man in black was 30 to 35 years old, 5ft 6in to 5ft 8in tall, of slim build with a thin face, and appearing to be in need of a shave. He had dark, straight hair.

He was wearing a three-quarter length black coat, possibly leather and belted, black trousers tight at the ankles, plain lace-up shoes, and perhaps wire spectacles.

Mr Rowe said: "Two or three people saw him on the night I want to find out if anyone fitting this description stayed in a boarding house in the area. The man was seen at 6.40 in

the Seven Stars, only 20 minutes before the explosion at the Horse and Groom. Mr Rowe said the man was carrying a brown paper bag "as if it contained a box".

Witnesses have told the police that he was carrying a brown bomb in addition to the paper bag while he was in the Seven Stars. He was seen in the Horse and Groom, where the



EEBENZER HEARSON

public house in Guildford being demolished yesterday.

first bomb went off, with the second behind him.

Two girls who resemble the Three Pigeons in the centre of the town said he did not want to admit large groups. The landlord of the Star Inn, Mr Alan Young, said: "We are using a bit of discretion." The manager of the White Horse Hotel said he feared friction between Irish customers and angry soldiers.

Several Guildford landlords are showing nervousness at allowing many soldiers into

their bars. The landlord of the White Horse Hotel said he did not want to admit large groups. The landlord of the Star Inn, Mr Alan Young, said: "We are using a bit of discretion." The manager of the White Horse Hotel said he feared friction between Irish

customers and angry soldiers. He would not allow them in-in groups.

Stephen Dalton, aged 23, of Prayle Grove, Cricklewood, London, denies assisting in burying the body to impede the arrest of the other two. Mr White and Mr Quinn also deny having a shortened shotgun with intent to commit an indictable offence.

Mr White is alleged to have fired the first shot into Christopher Whittaker's head, and Mr Quinn the second. Mr White has alleged that Mr Quinn fired both shots.

Mr White told Mr Mathew yesterday that he did not know

myself out of trouble and make out it was not as bad as it was. Mr Quinn, describing the shooting, said that Mr White told him he was going to fire the gun at Whitaker. "I thought he was going to fire over his head to frighten him," he said. "I did not think he was going to fire at him."

"Me and Bob (White) were walking side by side and he said 'Give me the shooter'. I passed it to him. He took it from me and aimed it from behind at Chris's head."

Mr Quinn had a gun on the night in question. He said Mr Quinn suddenly produced it, either from his sleeve or from under his coat, and fired at Whitaker.

Asked why he had not told the police the truth about what actually happened when his best friend came to be slaughtered like a chicken by Mr Quinn, Mr White replied:

"The police were saying I had shot him and done him in the nut, and could prove it. I was trying to do the best to get

myself out of trouble and make out it was not as bad as it was."

Mr Quinn, describing the shooting, said that Mr White told him he was going to fire the gun at Whitaker. "I thought he was going to fire over his head to frighten him," he said. "I did not think he was going to fire at him."

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Mr White told Mr Mathew yesterday that he did not know

myself out of trouble and make out it was not as bad as it was."

Mr Quinn, describing the shooting, said that Mr White told him he was going to fire the gun at Whitaker. "I thought he was going to fire over his head to frighten him," he said. "I did not think he was going to fire at him."

"Me and Bob (White) were walking side by side and he said 'Give me the shooter'. I passed it to him. He took it from me and aimed it from behind at Chris's head."

Stephen Dalton, aged 23, of Prayle Grove, Cricklewood, London, denies assisting in burying the body to impede the arrest of the other two. Mr White and Mr Quinn also deny having a shortened shotgun with intent to commit an indictable offence.

HOME NEWS

Russians may order American jet airliners powered by Rolls-Royce, Mr Benn says

From Pat Healy
Bristol
There is a serious possibility that the Russians will order United States jumbo jets powered by Rolls-Royce engines, Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, told Rolls-Royce workers in Bristol yesterday.

He said he had discussed the possibility with the Soviet Deputy Prime Minister in London and with other Soviet ministers. The future of the RB211-524 engine was much more hopeful than some commentators had suggested.

"There is the possibility that the Russians may wish to buy an American wide-bodied jet, and the RB211-524 is the engine for that," he said. "If the Russians are going to buy an American airframe there is a distinct possibility they will want it with a Rolls-Royce engine."

Prospects for the engine looked much better than could be gathered from reading those people who made a living out of criticizing Britain,

its high technology and Rolls-Royce, Mr Benn said. The RB211-524 was the main workhorse engine of the big jets from now to the end of the century. Its applications included the jumbo jets, which would be one of the workhorse transport aircraft also until the end of the century.

Mr Benn said afterwards that the Russians had put out tenders for wide-bodied jets. They had four choices: the European airbus, the Boeing 747, the Lockheed TriStar and the Douglas DC10. He felt that the Russians would not like to buy American engines as well as American aircraft and they had a high regard for Rolls-Royce engines.

If they bought either the Lockheed or the Boeing they would have Rolls-Royce engines and that would be a great boost for Britain. The Russians were in no hurry because soy orders would be fitted into their five-year plans. The next one,

thought, would begin at the end of this year.

Our Air Correspondent writes: The Soviet aviation authorities have been considering the purchase of wide-body airliners from the United States for many months. They appear to be most enthusiastic over the Boeing 747, but are also interested in the Lockheed TriStar, which is powered by British Rolls-Royce RB211 engines.

A TriStar from the now defunct Court Line was demonstrated to the Soviet authorities earlier this year in Moscow.

If Russia bought jumbo jets, they could be fitted with the RB 211 engine under a proposal being worked on by both Rolls and Boeing. British government backing for such a project depends on airline orders in addition to one from British Airways, which has already said that it wants the 18 jumbos it is to buy to be powered by British rather than American engines.

Expert says trawler was probably damaged

From Our Correspondent

The Hull trawler Gaul, 1,106 tons, might have survived her loss of stability, course direction and the 45ft waves to which she foundered had she not suffered structural damage. Department of Trade marine surveyor, said yesterday. He was speaking at the inquiry into the loss of the vessel.

The Gaul and her crew of 6 disappeared in a gale off Flamborough in February. Mr Michael Scott, of Woodland Drive, Anlaby, Hull, the surveyor, said that in his opinion there would have to be water in the factory space at the moment the Gaul lost stability and steerage when she was poised on the crest of a wave and at the same time as another wave swept up the stern ramp and flooded the trawl deck with two-and-a-half feet of water.

The trawler would be submerged by the seas she experienced, he said. With water in the factory space she would have been less likely to come to a standstill and shed the deck water before another wave went over her. "She must have been voluntarily altering the intended course," Mr Scott said. "The crew would be attempting to correct the course, assuming that they could keep their feet in those conditions. But if the vessel had remained intact I consider that he could possibly have survived. She may have suffered severe structural damage. Water in the factory space could not of itself cause the loss of the Gaul."

Mr Alan Gilliland, a consultant naval architect, told the court, sitting for the twelfth day, that the Gaul might have suffered structural damage, probably at wheelhouse level. Two other stern fishing trawlers in the same area suffered damage from waves at bridge level.

Mr Gilliland said the Gaul did not necessarily sink for a exceptional or negligent reason. In his view she sank as a result of a sequence of events. The most likely contributory factors were water on the trawl deck, loss of stability on a wave crest, and broaching. He thought the ship about water in the factory space had been over-emphasized, but did not exclude it as a factor contributing to its loss. The inquiry continues today.

Survey finds foreign cars more reliable

By Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

Owners of cars less than two years old have only one chance in three of getting through the year without serious trouble, according to a reliability survey published today by Which? the consumer magazine. For a car three or four years old, the chances are down to one in six.

The survey, based on experiences of nearly 25,000 Which? subscribers with their cars during 1973, finds that four-fifths had a car that let them down on a journey or developed serious faults or spent time off the road for repair apart from routine servicing.

Foreign cars tend to be more reliable than British but often cost more to service and repair. The survey comments: "Quite a lot of makes have significantly good reliability and, sadly, nearly all of them are foreign. But it would be a grave mistake to suppose that all foreign brands are reliable."

Only a few makes combined good reliability with low repair costs. Volkswagen had a good record over all years and Renault. The Japanese Datsun and Toyota did well, although the samples were small and only of fairly new cars.

Other foreign cars with reliability better than average were Audi, BMW, Citroen, Opel, Peugeot, Saab and Volvo, and (bearing in mind the small sample) Honda and Mercedes. But all except Opel, Saab and Hillman owners can get some consolation from the fact that their servicing and repair costs were generally no worse and sometimes better.

Of other British makes, Jaguar, MG, Triumph and Vauxhall were found to be both unreliable and expensive to service and repair. The small sample of Reliant and Lotus cars was "very unreliable" with "very high" repair costs.

British Leyland, which makes Jaguar, Rover, Triumph, MG and Austin-Morris cars, said it did not necessarily sink for a exceptional or negligent reason. In his view she sank as a result of a sequence of events. The most likely contributory factors were water on the trawl deck, loss of stability on a wave crest, and broaching. He thought the ship about water in the factory space had been over-emphasized, but did not exclude it as a factor contributing to its loss.

The inquiry continues today.

Motoring, page 29

Explosion plot charge

John Sylvester McCluskey, aged 30, of Fulham Road, London, is to appear at Uxbridge Magistrates' Court, Middlesex, today charged with conspiring with others to cause explosions. He faces seven charges concerning incendiary devices.

Man starts sentence

Anthony Collingbourne, aged 40, maker of indecent films, of Vicarage Road, Watford, Hertfordshire, who failed to surrender to bail during a trial at St Albans earlier this year, was taken to Wandsworth prison yesterday to start his five-year sentence.



Prehistoric sheep: The eight-day-old Soay lamb seen above is among the latest arrivals at the Butser Ancient Farm Project at Petersfield, Hampshire. It is the first autumn lamb in the history of the flock.

Its birth this year may well be attributed to better conditions in southern England than in its native habitat on the St Kilda islands off north-west Scotland. The breed has survived there for two millennia, the only changes being the normal population fluctuations allied to food supply and the occasional fisherman seeking fresh meat.

"We are fortunate that they have survived, since they are the 'prehistoric sheep' that figured in the pastoral economy of Iron Age Britain", Mr Peter J. Reynolds, director of the Butser Project, says. "Analysis of sheep bones from many excavations confirms that the skeleton of the present Soay sheep is the same as those recovered."

Whether the sheep were kept for meat or wool production is debatable. The animal is quite small and would eat

much meat, but the wool is soft and much sought after today for making into garments. In north-west Scotland

there are traditional patterns for sweaters using the two basic natural colours of oatmeal and dark brown.

At the ancient farm research is going on into the significance of the Soay sheep within the economy of a small working farmstead. The areas of study involve careful domestication since as a breed they are wild, concentration of head an acre, and wool and meat production.

Progress reports on the Butser project appear from time to time exclusively in The Times.

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In brief

Students' rent test case

A High Court judge is to be asked to decide whether Keele University is breaking the law by increasing students' rents. Members of the National Union of Students at Keele contend that increases for 468 students living in self-catering flats on the campus contravene the rent freeze. Mr David Schell, president of Keele Students' Union, said they had decided to make it a national test case. The university wants to raise the annual rent for the flats from £155 to £206.

Ban on Lord Marples

For driving with excess alcohol in his blood and passing a red traffic light in King's Road, Chelsea, on June 9, Lord Marples, of Eccleston Street, Belgravia, was banned from driving for a year and fined a total of £45 with £7.69 costs at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday.

Casualty ward shuts

The night casualty department at Huntingdon County Hospital is closing today because of shortage of medical staff. Emergency cases will be taken to hospitals at Peterborough or Cambridge.

Detective took bribe

Det Sergeant Charles Sydney Tyler, aged 45, of West Ham, London, was found guilty at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of accepting a £150 bribe. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Heart screening urged for every child before leaving school

From Our Correspondent

Harrogate

Every child should be screened for possible heart disease before leaving school, Dr R. W. D. Turner, Reader in Medicine at Edinburgh University, told the conference of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene in Harrogate yesterday.

But Leyland, like all manufacturers, was very concerned to improve matters, and that concern was reflected in the creation of a new post of director of product quality. Reliability should also be helped by the new Austin-Morris policy of concentrating on quality rather than competing in volume with the big European manufacturers.

On the criticism of Jaguar, Leyland said there had been difficulties with the 2.8 litre models but modifications had been made to put that right. High servicing and repair costs were to be expected with an expensive, complicated car.

British motor industry sources pointed out that all manufacturers had suffered from the disruptions of the three-day strike and succession of labour disputes, both in their own plants and among component suppliers, and that was bound to affect quality.

Seat belt death: A simple movement forward while wearing a seat belt was enough to cause fatal injuries to a woman passenger aged 52, it was stated at an inquest at Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, yesterday. She was a passenger in a car which was in a collision at Hanslope, on the M1, on Friday.

Dr Robert Sladden, a pathologist, said that Mrs Louisa Ann Eyles, of Kendall Road, Beckenham, Kent, died as a result of internal haemorrhage caused by a ruptured heart muscle. The sternum was fractured.

He told Mr Edward Ray, the North Buckinghamshire coroner, no one could say what would have happened if she had not been wearing a seat belt.

Mr Walter Eyles said his mother had a heart condition.

The inquest was adjourned.

Motoring, page 29

Addressing the conference on community services for the alcoholic, Dr Morton Reynolds, area medical officer for Dudley, said: "Drinking is a cut-throat which is not only socially unacceptable but actively encouraged. It is the abstainer who is the odd man out."

He called for a restriction on alcohol advertising, particularly on television, and for further training for people who deal with alcoholics.

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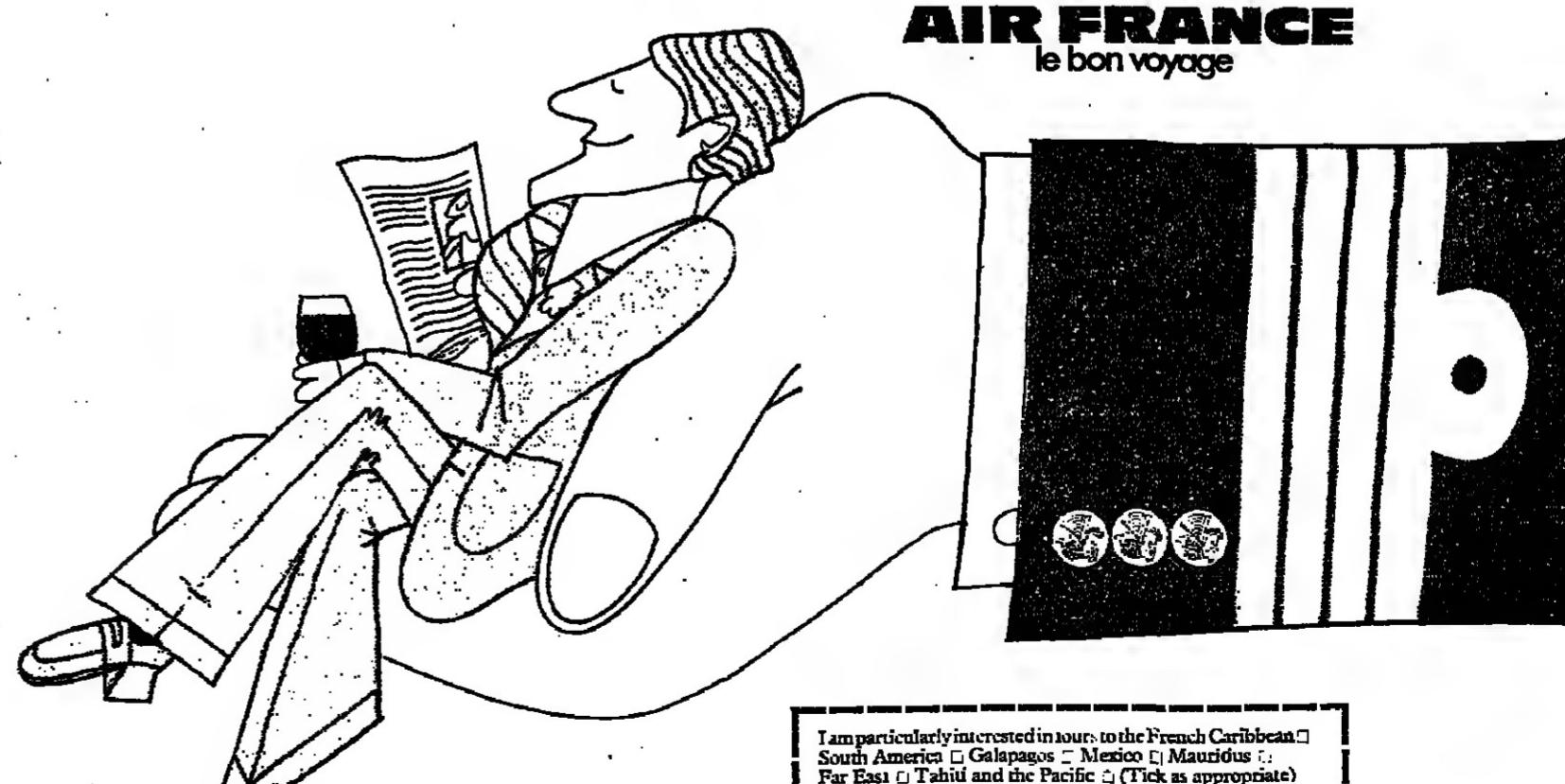
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Scientist outlines plan to make natural gas from coal with nuclear reactor

Pearce Wright
Science Correspondent

A process to manufacture substitute for natural gas, to save supplies as North Sea land-based deposits are depleted in a few years, was described at a meeting in London yesterday of the International Committee for Coal Research.

The method uses it from a nuclear reactor in gasification. Results from first experiment on which steam plants have been tested were given by Professor Peter Steinlebenberg, Director, Steinlebenbergbauverein, of West Germany, outlining programmes Germany to develop better utilization of coal.

He said the manufacture of natural gas from coal at high temperature nuclear reactors had been successfully in the laboratory. Larger demonstration equipment was being built by the end of this decade, by a prototype plant with a 750-tonne per hour heat reactor to be ordered.

The main present use for natural gas is to produce oil. Professor Peter Steinlebenberg, Director, Steinlebenbergbauverein, of West Germany, outlined the pre-combustion process, promising to reduce the use of natural gas to prepare fuel for blast furnaces and by substantially reducing waste of energy and material.

The technique, a continuous process to make the coke, had reached the stage of large-scale trial with a daily output of 300 tons.

An important British development, the construction of a fluidized bed plant for a small power station, was described by Dr J. Gibson, director, Coal Research Establishment, National Coal Board.

Coal with a high sulphur content could be used in that method of burning because of the improvement in the quality of the flue gases which escaped to the atmosphere. Fluidized combustion under pressure was the most attractive way of burning coal cleanly and economically and taking advantage of the efficiency of new techniques for generating electricity.

Low-grade fuels, including materials other than coal, could be burnt successfully in fluidized units. Furnaces could range from small devices for industry to large ones for power stations.

Fluidized bed development has become attractive in the United States. Reflecting the new drive in America to obtain energy self-sufficiency, Mr W. McCurdy, Office of Coal Research, gave figures of a research and development programme to revive the use of coal that dwarfed the combined efforts of all the other countries attending the meeting.

GENERAL ELECTION

The moment of truth has arrived, Mr Heath asserts

By John Winder

Mr Heath made a final appeal yesterday to the "doo's kowos". He presented a choice between a "dull, bleak, flat and soulless society" and a means to survive and eventually to prosper by bucking the Conservatives.

The moment of truth, he told a packed hall at Gravesend, Kent, had come for politicians and voters alike.

There were two Labour parties, he said. One would be more than likely prepared to join hands with political poodles in the national interest if they were free to do so. However, they dare not do it because it would split the Labour Party wide open between the Social Democrats and the domineering left wing.

Without mentioning Neville Chamberlain by name Mr Heath compared the words of Mr Wilson that the British people wanted "a little peace and quiet" with the phrase of 1938 "nothing new in our time". The latter, he said, had been followed within 12 months by the terrible reckoning.

Our Political Correspondent writes: Mr Heath and Mr Wilson agreed yesterday that the question of extending or reducing the period of election campaigns should be referred to a Speaker's Conference.

He did not believe that the British people would tomorrow run away from reality again if they knew that the nation was once more ready to come together to face immense dangers. However, he turned to the possibility of an appalling mischance, such as people wasting their votes by voting Liberal and thus returning a Labour government. What would that mean for the future? It would mean a Britain poor, socialist, and alone.

Speaking later in his constituency at Bexley, Sidcup, Mr Heath said that now was the time when voters should put country before party. The only way to do that was to vote Conservative.

Answering a question on how many of the main aims of the

Liberal Party he could accept, Mr Heath said Mr Thorpe had stated that none of the aims would be made conditions of working with another party after the election. Mr Thorpe was right. The Conservatives had laid down no conditions and it was up to other leaders to do so.

At the end of the meeting the audience sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow".

This is the customary method of dealing with changes in the electoral law, and any change in the Representation of the People Act which the conference might recommend would come before the Commons for endorsement on a free vote.

Unlike Mr Wilson, who thought it might be a good idea to reduce the election period to two weeks, Mr Heath, speaking at his last election press conference in London, said there might be a good case for extending it to five or six weeks.

If it were a longer period, said Mr Heath, it was argued that there would be more balance in the reporting and discussion of the issues.

Mr Wilson and Mr Heath were in agreement on one point: to a secede the election campaign had been going on for seven months since the inconclusive result of the last election.

But Mr Wilson thought there might be a case for still further shortening the election period.

"In this election I think most people have made up their minds quite early," he said. "There are problems about it, in that Mr Heath himself in February and I did not criticize him for it—departed from my previous practice of giving 31 days' notice of the election. I more or less followed his February notice by having 22 days; he had 21 days."

Lord Avebury, one of the leading organizers in the Liberal Party, thought three weeks was about right.

FINAL FORECASTS OF THE POLLS

	Oct 10	Feb 28	C lead over		
Poll	C	Lab	L	Date	Size of Av- erage sample error by
Gallup	36.0	41.5	19.0	Oct 7-8	779 0.6 1.2
Marpian	33.3	43.0	19.5	Oct 8	1,024 3.7 1.2
Louis Harris	33.5	43.5	20	Oct 5-6	2,023 2.1 4.2

'No matter which party or parties form the government after today's voting, a corporatist system will be introduced in Britain by 1980. This will complete a new structure which both Labour and Tory governments have been building pragmatically'

R. E. Pahl and J. T. Winkler on the coming corporatism

"There are groups who embrace "evil," whose centre point is Satan laced with sex; and there are groups who regard themselves as inheritors of an innocuous, pre-Christian fertility religion."

Christina Larner on contemporary witchcraft

"Suburban intellectuals, whose only claim to violence rests on a somewhat vigorous spraying of summer greenfly, earnestly assure themselves that there is no love without hate"

Anthony Clare on Fromm and destructiveness

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How the nation voted in February

M.P. No. of Candidates In brackets	Electorate	Total votes & Turnout	Party Votes Percentages						Members	Candidates
			Con	Lab	Lib	Comm	Plaid C Scot N	Others		
ENGLAND	33,063,699	26,135,154 79.0%	10,505,470 40.2%	9,835,537 37.6%	5,578,948 21.3%	13,379 —	—	—	201,820	0.8%
516 (1,674)	268* (516)	237 (452)	9 (23)	—	—	—	—	—	167 inc 54 Nat Front	2
SCOTLAND	3,653,930	2,886,653 78.0%	950,901 32.9%	1,056,159 36.6%	229,099 7.9%	15,068 0.5%	632,032 21.9%	7	—	—
71 (285)	21 (71)	40 (34)	3 (15)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WALES	1,992,742	1,593,833 80.0%	412,535 25.9%	745,547 46.8%	255,423 16.0%	4,293 0.3%	171,364 10.7%	2	4,871	0.3%
36 (148)	8 (36)	24 (31)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N IRELAND	1,041,886	717,556 68.9%	94,301 13.1%	15,483 2.1%	—	—	—	—	607,902	—
12 (48)	— (7)	— (4)	— (—)	— (—)	—	—	—	—	12 (37)	84.7%
U KINGDOM	39,752,317	31,333,226 78.8%	11,963,207 38.1%	11,654,726 37.2%	6,663,470 19.3%	32,741 0.1%	803,396 2.8%	9 (60)	815,686	2.8%
635 (2,135)	297 (630)	301 (517)	14 (44)	—	—	—	—	—	14 (106)	—

*including The Speaker.
Votes shown as Conservative in Northern Ireland relate to Unionist candidates who supported the Sunningdale Agreement.

Council role for Liverpool MPs

From John Charters
Liverpool

You won't find anyone in this yard opposed to nationalization," the shop steward said at Cannock Laundry. "The Government owns half of it anyway and we would all have been out of jobs if they hadn't bailed us out of ours again."

"Don't you think your party's too soft with the workers? You let them get away with murder," a housewife, aged 60, living in the shadow of Everton football ground challenged Mr Eric Heffer, Labour candidate for the Walton division and Minister of State for Industry. "Can you get something done about our tatty reception?" another woman in the same street asked. "That new stand on the football ground just blocks us all out and all we get is coloured snowstorms."

"Don't you think you should hang the IRA bombers?" asked the anxious father of a 20-year-old who has just left his council home to enlist in the Guards.

Such is the stuff of Liverpool politics. Mr Heffer, the best-known national figure among the city's eight former MPs (seven of them Labour) is finding that 90 per cent of the questions he is asked are on such subjects as leaking roofs, reets, and housing allocations, and are really more relevant to city councillors.

Most other candidates find the same trend although the first three questions at a forum organized in the marginal

Garstang constituency by Radio Merseyside were on the economic state of the nation, nationalization, and the disillusionment and boredom of the electorate.

However low-key the election may appear, the 400,000 voters of Liverpool have made and broken many a government. It was recognition of the understandable preoccupation with a multitude of local and personal problems which probably launched the Liberal Party into prominence and power on the council last year.

Brimful of confidence and describing the city as the bright jewel in the crown of the Liberal successes of 1972 and 1973, the party's performance was disappointing in February with one candidate coming in second place and Mr Cyril Carr, a former chairman of the party, and Mr Trevor Jones, a former president, taking third place in their constituencies.

A senior and cynical member of the city's press club said that the main political interest in Liverpool in February was how well the Liberals would do; this time it was bow badly they would fall.

That is a little unkind. The Liberal organization has done much heart-searching, including an open controversy between Mr Jones and Mr Carr. In the best Merseyside political traditions that was quickly healed and was regarded as a healthy piece of democracy.

Unless the Liberals' high degree of confidence is justified, the city seems likely to follow trends in other industrial

February was the first time the Liberals had fought all the Liverpool seats for 50 years and many of the leaders now privately admit they were probably tactically wrong in expecting their community politics to succeed in parliamentary contest.

Neither Mr Carr nor Mr Jones is standing here this time, the former being under medical orders to rest and the latter fighting Cillian in Kirkby.

The Liberal performances will be critical in at least two seats: Liverpool, Anfield, which fell from a safe Conservative majority of 7,000 in 1970 to a left-wing socialist with a 631 toehold in February; and Liverpool, Edge Hill, where Mr David Alton, aged 24, came as near as it would be possible to persuading that elder statesman, Sir Arthur Irvine, by taking second place for the Liberals with nearly 27 per cent of the vote.

The predominantly middle-class Wavertree division, the only one remaining in Conservative hands in February, has to be watched too, with Mr Tony Limont, aged 32, a barrister and active member of both the city and county councils, having taken the Liberal mantle from Mr Carr.

Mr Carr, in spite of coming third, polled nearly 26 per cent of the vote.

Unless the Liberals' high degree of confidence is justified, the city seems likely to follow trends in other industrial

Labour goes to 4-1 on as bets rise to £1.5m

General election betting is likely to top the £1.5m mark if the expected last-minute rush of cash materializes today.

The big three bookmakers cut Labour's odds on victory last night to 4-1 on or 7-2 on.

Bookmakers, who took £140,000 yesterday, are already rapping £500,000. Bets have come in from 14 countries, including one from Australia of £10,000 to win and £8,000 on no overall majority.

Joe Coral reports takings of £300,000, and they expect to close their book with a total of about £500,000.

But a disappointed William Hill, who has taken about £300,000 so far, said: "At this stage in February it was more like £700,000. Put it down to early belt-tightening."

Bets last night—Tories: 3-1 or 11-4; Liberals: 50-1 or 60-1; no overall majority: 54.

Holidaymakers' 'vote'

Some 850 holidaymakers unable to vote in the election have taken part in an opinion poll conducted by Thessalon Holidays at 20 of their hotels in Benidorm, Spain: 41.36 opted for the Conservatives, 39.60 for Labour and 19.04 for the Liberals.

possible for industry in particular to bring about considerable savings of oil and fuel

Asked whether any government led would inflate, Mr Heath replied that first they would need to see the facts and figures—the Budget forecast for the year. If the Budget deficit was to go to be much greater than Mr Healey said on Budget day, one bad approach inflation with the greatest caution.

But cash bad to be got back into industry and agriculture if there were to be heavier unemployment and more bankruptcies. To assume unemployment and inflate automatically would lead to even more inflation.

At the Labour campaign conference, Mr Healey said that whatever government emerged this week would have to unite

the British people in a collective effort to overcome problems that were shaking the world. Britain could have a major influence on the attitude of other countries. "There is no place for panic or despair. Those who seek to engender such uneasiness respond to the challenge we are doing the British people a disservice."

For two years at least the dross would remain formidable, but he believed the modest progress the British people and Government had achieved together over the past seven months gave grounds for sober confidence.

Mr Wilson commented that "we have a couple of years of pretty grim uphill work ahead of us", but that was not the same as talking about catastrophe.

After seven months of campaigning, there is a paradox. All the portents of the polls suggest that Labour must win comfortably, but Labour's party managers do not seem brim with overwhelming confidence. They are uncertain, as their Conservative counterparts are, about the level of polling, about their supporters, and about an unusually large number of voters who say they still have not decided.

In spite of Labour's overwhelming lead in the opinion polls, there is a widespread sense that there may be another close-run result.

The opinion poll forecasts of Labour's lead on the last lap themselves become an important factor to day by encouraging Conservative and Labour supporters to vote tactically to keep out the least desired candidate.

The election will almost certainly prove decisive for the future of Mr Wilson and Mr Heath as leaders of their parties. Should Mr Heath win, only by a margin sufficient to enable him to form a coalition government on a five-year lease, Mr Wilson could scarcely expect to be wearing the mantle of leadership still in his mid-60s, even though Labour leaders are hard to upset.

GENERAL ELECTION

Mr Jenkins emphasizes necessity for Labour supporters to vote despite victory forecasts by polls

From Peter Evans, Birmingham

The Labour Party needed to make a great effort to get its full vote out, Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, said at a press conference in Birmingham yesterday.

"I do not quite believe this morning's opinion polls," he said. "It is not going to be quite as easy or as decisive as that. I think frankly, there are going to be difficulties about getting a turnout... as big as in February."

The alternative to a Labour victory was Mr Heath getting in with a curious combination of people with policies as yet unspecified.

Mr Jenkins said Mr Heath's idea for a national coalition government had not gone well. He had done it in "too political a way".

Mr Jenkins agreed that there was a widespread underlying desire for the nation to pull together, but this was something different from just putting together a coalition at the top. That was unconvincing and clearly a device to keep the Tory party in power.

People were more interested in policies than coalitions. "I think Mr Heath has done it the wrong way round", Mr Jenkins said.

Asked if he ever envisaged the possibility in the future of lead, Ian Paisley of the centre, he replied that he had made his position quite clear. He was fighting for a Labour victory at Birmingham, Stechford and for a victory for the Labour Party in the country.

On Labour's inflation policy, asked if he ruled out the possibility of import controls, Mr Jenkins replied that import controls increased the possibility of retaliation and a down-turn in world trade. But he added: "You can never totally rule out import controls."

Mrs Thatcher, shadow spokes-



Mrs Thatcher at yesterday's Conservative press conference reiterating the party's promise to reduce interest on home mortgages to 9 per cent by Christmas.

man on housing and the environment, repeated the five Conservative pledges on housing and rates when she spoke at the party press conference yesterday morning (Geoffrey Smith writes). They are:

1. To reduce the maximum mortgage interest rate to 9% per cent by Christmas. This will not affect rate of interest paid by depositors. Those who have very large loans will only get the benefit of the 9% cent ceiling on the first £25,000.
2. To help first-time home buyers save for the deposit with a £1 grant for every £2 saved regularly, up to a maximum of

£5 weekly, over two years.

3. To give council tenants of at least three years' standing the legal right to buy their house or flat at two-thirds of the market price.
4. To give immediate help to all ratepayers by transferring the cost of teachers' salaries and more of the cost of the police and fire services from the rates to the Exchequer as from next April.
5. To abolish the system of household rates altogether over the normal four to five-year period of a Parliament and replace it by a more broadly based system of taxes.

Tory pledge to drop insurance increases

By Our Political Staff

Conservative pledges for immediate action on the social services were set out yesterday by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Opposition spokesman covering the department.

A Conservative government would pay a Christmas bonus to all eight million pensioners, £10 for a single pensioner and £20 for a married couple, he said. It would increase retirement pensions and other long-term benefits every six months. The next increase would come at the latest by next February.

Sir Geoffrey said the Conservatives would ensure that the 1,800,000 million self-employed people did not have to pay the "huge unfair increases" in contributions—as much as £3 extra a week—that Labour would impose.

The self-employed include a very wide range of people who have the initiative to run their own businesses. Many of them are small shopkeepers. They should be encouraged by Government policy, not penalized.

Sir Geoffrey said a Conservative government would implement in full the recommendations of the Hailsham Committee for the pay of nurses and related medical professions. It would set up an independent inquiry to make urgent recommendations for improving the Whitley machinery, which determined pay and conditions for many of those working in the health service.

In addition, the Conservatives would start their second pension scheme to future generations of pensioners not later than April, 1976, and would introduce the tax credit scheme. This would go a long way towards ending means tests altogether. It would mean much more effective help for pensioners and poorer families. The earnings rule for pensioners would be abolished.

Election notebook**Now the waves are helping to rule Britannia**

Radio and television have largely replaced the hustings in providing a platform on which the British public can argue face-to-face with their politicians. Audiences at public meetings tend increasingly to be screened, and the more argumentative of them tend to be cut off from their arguments after the first question. On Radio 4's admirable *Electoral Call*, one voter has already told Mr Cyril Smith to go and get stuffed—a suggestion of Garibaldi fantasy—and Robin Day does his best, unlike the chairmen of public meetings, to stop the politicians evading the question and answering one they would prefer to have been asked.

The programmes have attracted an average of more than 400 calls at this election, with many more queuing to get through to the 16 direct lines to the studio. Advance notice is taken of the proposed questions, and the producer prepares a short list of the best, most topical, most relevant, most amusing and least nutty. The questioners are then rung back and the argument goes out live, with Robin Day acting as the only safety net against outrage and obscenity.

Mr Barard Tate, the executive producer who picks the final short list of questions says: "The strength of the programme is that the general public ask the questions they want answered far more directly and persistently than professional journalists would dare to." When Mr Callaghan turned a question back on his caller yesterday, the caller said sharply: "It is my Election Call to you, not yours to me."

● *Granada Television* has broken new ground by proving that, contrary to the misapprehensions of the party managers, it is possible to televise a large political debate without its degenerating into an uproarious bare-prejudice garden.

Its programme *Granada 500* started in February by scientifically selecting a cross-section of about 500 voters in Preston, a notorious thermometer seat tending with monotonous regularity to the party that wins the election. These were exposed to all the election propaganda by radio, television and newspaper to see what effect it had on them. They were also made to attend a daily debate lasting over an hour with such non-political experts as economists and builders in Preston Guildhall.

Nobody created a scene or a hubbub. Nobody died of boredom. It was such a notable success and contribution to the political process that the programme secured a great coup by getting the three party leaders to appear separately at this election, with time allocated in a ratio of 5:5:4 to Labour, Conservatives and Liberals. However, the party leaders drew the line at all arranging to be in Preston on the same evening, so the magnificent 500 had to be brought to London in a special train. And the voters of Preston, understandably reluctant to suffer such a protracted ordeal for nothing, now have to pay a fee of £5 an appearance, with the possibility of negotiating more open to those in particularly unpaid work.

● *Discord in Taniochbrae*: Dr Cameron (Andrew Crickshank) is campaigning for the Scottish nationalists in Kinross and West Perthshire. Bill Simpson (Dr Finlay of the Cuckoo) has done a party political broadcast in Scotland for the Tories. The Conservative headquarters' switchboard was jammed for hours afterwards by callers saying that it was the best party political broadcast they had heard.

Mr Powell ends his campaign with pipe tunes

From Christopher Warman, Banbridge, co Down

Mr Enoch Powell ended his ninth election campaign yesterday, attempting this time to return to the House of Commons from which he exiled himself last February, with a final day of canvassing and a rally in the heart of his constituency of Down, South.

During the last fortnight he has covered more than 3,000 miles by car in the constituency and has addressed 25 public meetings in the 1,000 square miles of Down, South, which stretch from near Belfast in the north almost to the border with the Irish Republic.

The climax came last night with a rally in Banbridge preceded by a traditional march through the town. The procession was led by several pipe and flute bands, with such evocative names as The Banbridge Young Defenders and the Geoghegan Memorial Pipe Band, at this unusual ceremony for Mr Powell's political career. He and his wife, Pamela, rode in anticipatory triumph through the town on the back of a lorry.

Mr Powell will spend today visiting polling stations in 67 different locations. The latest indications are that in spite of a certain amount of cavilling in certain quarters at the inception of an outsider, and particular Powellian utterances on the need to vote Labour, the voters will turn out in force for him.

State of the parties

The Speaker	1
Labour	298
Conservative	295
Liberal	15
Trade Unionists	1
Scottish nationalists	2
Welsh nationalists	2
Social Democratic and Labour (Mr G. Pitt)	1
Democratic Labour (Mr Dick Taverne, QC)	1
Ind Labour (Mr E. Milne)	1
Various individuals open	
From East and Swansea, East, formerly held by Labour)	2
Total	638

Liberal burglary is not a Watergate

By Stewart Tender

Hopes of a potential Watergate to spice the last minutes of the election were raised yesterday when police were called to the Liberal Party headquarters in London to investigate a burglary.

However, the raiders who ransacked 10 offices in the headquarters, off the Strand, seem to have garnered few secrets. Indeed party officials said they did not think there were any left at this stage of the campaign for anybody to take.

A preliminary investigation by detectives and staff revealed that the burglars were very discriminatory criminals. After making their entrance via a fire escape and a window, they took some aspirins, a woman's make-up kit and a weekend bag. They left untouched a pound note on a desk but took a 10p piece. A portable television set and office equipment went untouched but the burglars could not resist a nip of whisky.

One climbed on a desk to examine files and his footprints were discovered. So were a pair of men's shoes. A safe was opened with keys which had been left in the offices but then the burglars found the keys would not work on a second safe which they left unopened.

The police, while treating the burglary seriously, dismissed any connotations of political chicanery. After all, two other offices had been entered nearby.

Mr John Holmes, the party's chief agent, said: "There seems to be little damage apart from inconvenience."

Mr St John-Stevens: raised education as an election issue

controversy over grammar schools and comprehensives. It has hived off education for more than 10 years to the exclusion of almost everything else and to the detriment of the whole. It does not need research from America or from an international team of educationists to prove that.

But it has the weakness of promising much in advance and of having an air of salvation for schools vested in St John-Stevens. The salvation for schools lies in a speedy decision to hurry the

strengths of an opportunist document devised swiftly and skilfully in the run-up to an election; it airs the profound grievances held by many sections of the educational community.

His manifesto has all the strengths of an opportunist document, devised swiftly and skilfully in the run-up to an election; it airs the profound grievances held by many sections of the educational community.

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The salvation for schools lies in a speedy decision to hurry the

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Those who advocate more central control point to the gravity of the education crisis; the growth of indiscipline, violence and truancy; and the statutory duty of the Secretary of State to look after the welfare of the service contained in the 1944 Education Act.

These serious difficulties stem from a lack of money and the general nature of society.

With the appointment of good headteachers, particularly good headteachers, and allowing them more freedom to carry out their reforms

we shall be able to change society.

But should the Conservatives win, her proposals for paying teacher's salaries from central government funds, instead of from the rates, will be combined with Mr St John-Stevens's dictat from the inspectorate on what is taught in schools. Both threaten to change our existing education system beyond recognition.

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(Photograph of unborn child at about 20 weeks)

The abortion Act 1967 is totally inconsistent with the principles laid down in the "Declaration on the Rights of the Child" adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations which says that children need special safeguards and care, including "appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth."

It is also totally alien to the spirit of British common law which for one thousand years has revered and defended the right to life of the unborn child.

There is still time to find out your candidates' views on liberalised abortion before voting.

This advertisement is being paid for by supporters of the Society for the Protection of Unborn Children. We desperately need financial help to continue the fight.

Information from:

Phyllis Bowman, 19 Queen Anne's Grove, London W.4 Telephone: 01-994 1060



WEST EUROPE

Private lives of many West Germans kept on secret service files

From Dan van der Vat
Bonn, Oct 9

The West German secret service kept massive files on 54 of the country's leading public figures, a parliamentary inquiry committee heard in Bonn today.

In evidence given to the special committee investigating the espionage scandal which led Herr Brandt to resign as Chancellor, Dr. Ehmke, Minister in the Chancellery, and thus responsible for intelligence, until 1972, read out a list of names on which he said files had been kept.

The federal intelligence service is officially said explicitly restricted in its operations to the gathering of information abroad and has on such duties within West Germany.

Professor Ehmke said he had been told in December, 1969, not long after he became Chancellor Minister, that the files existed. His informant was former Lieutenant General Gerhard Wessel, head of federal intelligence in succession to the famous General Reinhard Gehlen, who retired in 1967.

On hearing of this, he had ordered Herr Wessel to put the dossiers "in the oven of the paper-shredder". The files he contained "all possible" information on the people covered, including a "jolly jumble" of details.

Among the names he mentioned as having been included in the extra-curricular internal files of the secret service were Herr Helmut Kohl (former federal President), Herr Brandt, Dr. Kurt-Georg Kiesinger, and Dr. Ludwig Erhard (all former Chancellors).

The list given by Professor Ehmke includes leading personalities, past and present, of all political parties, including

ministers, opposition leaders, key parliamentary deputies, diplomats, senior civil servants, economists and scientists. The names form a concentrated "Who's Who" of public life in West Germany in the 25 years of the existence of the federal republic.

The former minister also disclosed that the secret service had observed contacts between leading Social Democratic politicians and communists in Eastern Europe and Italy.

In his evidence, which caused a considerable sensation, Professor Ehmke also said that the secret service had recruited West German journalists as agents in what he called a "campaign" against the Social Democrats and the ruling coalition which included them and the Free Democrats.

The Secret Service had defied repeated orders from the Chancellery to refrain from espionage within the country's borders. Two years after he had ordered the destruction of the secret dossier, it had been discovered that the intelligence agency had been gathering information on the internal affairs of the Social Democratic Party. That was in 1971.

This had illegally been passed on to "interested persons in the political field". Professor Ehmke added that Herr Wessel himself, even before the coalition came to power at the end of 1969, had given orders that all espionage activity inside West Germany must cease.

Professor Ehmke emphasized that the vast majority of intelligence officers at their duty and he had often defended them as the conscientious ministers. He was not attacking the intelligence service as an institution, but he was criticizing the leadership of the agency at the relevant time.

President Ford's economic plan explained to EEC

From Roger Berthoud
Brussels, Oct 9

President Ford's special trade representative, Mr. William Eberle, today began a tour designed to allay European fears that the President's latest economic proposals could jeopardize European exports and jobs, and lead to controls on vital United States agricultural exports like cereals and soya beans.

In a busy day before going on to Paris, Mr. Eberle assured members of the European Commission, Mr. Tiomedes, the Belgian Prime Minister, and representatives of Denmark, Holland, Luxembourg and Ireland that last night's package of proposals was "neutral to positive", and not deflationary.

Mr. Eberle told a press conference that the President's proposals were designed to promote policies of the open market, as opposed to beggar-my-neighbour policies. This was a direction in which the United States could give leadership, he thought.

Mr. Eberle's overall message was that President Ford had been internationally minded, and had been careful to avoid selfish anti-inflationary measures, which Herr Schmidt and Mr. Healey among others had

feared could aggravate the present international economic recession.

Last night's proposals, he said, would not only help to fight inflation, but would also encourage the strong and growing United States economy with continued growth in imports from Europe and elsewhere.

He did not believe general controls would have to be introduced on exports of agricultural products. Referring to last week's blocking by President Ford of a substantial grain deal with the Soviet Union, Mr. Eberle said the Russians had not cooperated in giving the Administration information about its needs and forecasts. People could not be allowed to make massive purchases without the Administration knowing what was going on.

Finally Mr. Eberle said the prospects for the Administration's beleaguered trade Bills passage through Congress were "excellent" after a meeting late last night between Dr. Kissinger, the Secretary of State, and the key senators involved. The Gatt round of multilateral trade talks, designed to promote further liberalization, cannot begin unless the Bill passes safely through Congress.

The purpose of the offers, according to the allegations, was to persuade the two members of the Lower House to speak in favour of the company's aircraft as a replacement for the Dutch Air Force's obsolete American Starfighters.

A ministry statement claimed neither the MP's involved nor the foreign firm alleged to have made the approaches.—Reuter.

W Germany can join European warplane project

Bonn, Oct 9.—The way was cleared today for West Germany to join Britain and Italy in developing the next stage of Europe's biggest single defence project—the multi-role combat aircraft (MRCA).

The Bundestag (Lower House) defence committee and the ruling Social Democrats' parliamentary party approved a Government proposal to build nine prototypes of the all-purpose swing-wing aircraft, which has its maiden flight on August 14.

The release of the patient, named as Thomas Ferrandini, had been approved routinely.

But the court ruled that the state bore no responsibility for the murder committed by M. Ferrandini and laid the blame on the hospital, one of whose doctors had recommended his release.—Reuter.

French employers on the attack

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Oct 9

A newspaper has commented that the French Government's anti-inflation policy had succeeded in antagonizing both employers and labour with credit restrictions and taxes on profits on the one hand and the threat to employment on the other.

The 1,500 delegates of the French Employers Federation meeting in congress at Lille confirm this. M. François Ceyrac, its chairman, and M. Jacques Ferry, head of its international relations committee, sharply criticized the Government's policy as "Malthusian" short-term, and piecemeal. There was a contradiction between a policy of retrenchment and the need for a dynamic policy to restore the balance of payments.

M. Ferry condemned the decision to limit oil imports next year as "Malthusian". However, the employers bad not come to Lille "to raise the standard of revolt, but to see how the exporting spirit could be developed in France".

The warning to the Government was clear, however, with M. Ceyrac emphasizing that

rationing of oil imports was the very opposite of a "encouragement to export" because it throttled production.

Instead of paralysing investment and restricting the cash reserves of firms through credit restrictions, the Government should encourage them to win the battle of exports. The oil crisis contained a threat for French industry.

"The answer to this challenge cannot be the work of a handful of socialists and technicians", M. Ceyrac said in a dig at the Minister of Finance and his officials. "It calls for a deep-seated reaction, affecting the attitude of all of us."

The challenge he was to meet in an atmosphere of freedom, freedom of enterprise, freedom to trade. Otherwise, we would move very rapidly towards regression, towards a closed economy, and generalized state control. Twenty years of effort, of progress, of achievement would be brought to nothing, for in the past 20 years we have succeeded, beyond all forecasts, in achieving a breakthrough in the world".

He demanded a long-term policy drawn up in consultation with employers.

M. Norbert Segard, State Sec-

etary for Foreign Trade, did not reply directly to this criticism.

"We must resist disengagement and protectionism. We must look out for import economies, and industrialists must make their products better known on the domestic market."

"But the only way to eliminate our deficit is to mobilize the whole of our industry on foreign markets. The Government will support the initiative of exporting firms to the full extent compatible with the other priorities and our economic policy of price stabilization."

The Government today approved the special anti-inflation tax nicknamed the "Seri-sette", after the special adviser to the President who devised it. The details have not yet been announced. It aims at penalizing firms which pass wage increases on to the consumer in the form of unwaranted price increases.

It is unpopular with both sides of industry because it worsens the burden of the Government's anti-inflation policy carried by firms; and because it is regarded by labour as a disguised wage freeze.

Italian railways demand £4 fare for goldfish

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Oct 9

The Italian railways have demanded immediate payment from a young woman of 6,600 lire (£4), the estimated fare of two goldfish she carried from Rome to Cassino.

The fish set off from Rome on June 22 carried in a jam jar by Simona Carnevale, aged 20. The ticket collector insisted that they came in the category of beasts weighing up to 25 kilograms.

Signorino Tiso told him that the regulation was stupid and today, given the demand for payment, commented: "I think that even a Christian only pays 1,550 lire from Rome to Cassino".

Fire at British car factory in Spain

Pamplona, Spain, Oct 9.—Fire broke out at the main plant of the British-owned firm of Auti near here today. There were no immediate reports of casualties.—Reuter.



Airlift for birds: Swallows sent by air from Switzerland are released near Nice.

Airlift is killing swallows

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Oct 9

While thousands of swallows, enfeebled by hunger and cold as to be unable to cross the Alps, are continuing to be shipped by air for release in the Mediterranean or in North Africa, disquiet is felt over the sudden arrival of winter.

Up to a quarter are reported to have died.

On Monday, the entire cargo space on a Geneva-Tunis flight will be available for swallows, which will be taken by truck from Tunis for release about 300 miles south.

Paris, Oct 9.—The French League for the Protection of Birds today told people to stop collecting swallows from cold areas. It said they were unable to stand the aircraft flight and "were dying in even growing numbers".

The migration mystery has been partially explained by the fact that swallows nested late this year and the young were too small and weak to fight the sudden arrival of winter.

Up to a quarter are reported to have died.

Television staff consider two-days-a-week strikes

Paris, Oct 9.—Staff of the state-tun French radio and television system (ORTF), who went on strike yesterday, announced today that the stoppage would continue tomorrow.

They are seeking guarantees of continued employment when the Government's plan to divide the organization into seven separate services comes into effect on January 1.

Leading article, page 11.

Claim to speed record in mental arithmetic

From Our Correspondent
The Hague, Oct 9.—The Justice Ministry has ordered an investigation into allegations that two Dutch MPs were secretly offered bribes by an unnamed foreign aircraft company.

The purpose of the offers, according to the allegations, was to persuade the two members of the Lower House to speak in favour of the company's aircraft as a replacement for the Dutch Air Force's obsolete American Starfighters.

A ministry statement claimed neither the MP's involved nor the foreign firm alleged to have made the approaches.—Reuter.

Liner sails to a decision on its fate in Le Havre

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 9

The liner France left its moorings off St. Vaast-la-Hougue, in the Cévennes peninsula, this afternoon, and arrived at Le Havre three and a half hours later.

The decision to return to the port was taken by the striking workers in a secret ballot. It was taken at a general meeting on board the liner this morning in endorsement of an agreement reached by representatives of the union of the Merchant Marine and the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, which operates the liner. About one-fifth of the men opposed the agreement.

Captain Christian Petré, the liner's master, was on the bridge and in full control of the ship.

Mr. Cavaille, the State Secretary for Transport, said that the agreement on the France was "honourable and acceptable". But the conflict is hardly solved by its return to Le Havre. It does not imply any assurances about its future, which, together with the 1,000 jobs at stake, remains the main point at issue for the workers.

A statement by M. Velivrikos, the Secretary General for the Merchant Marine, last night emphasized that negotiations about the reemployment of the crew could not wait upon the long studies about the future of the France.

OVERSEAS

Cyprus expulsion threat against holders of Turkish visas

From Paul Martin
Nicosia, Oct 9

Airports and other foreigners with interests in the Turkish occupied area will be hit by a new move by the Cyprus Government to thwart a de facto Turkish partition. The Government has threatened all those who enter Cyprus through Turkish held ports with instant deportation should they cross to the Greek controlled part of the island.

This is the first move by the Government to restrict the traffic via the Turkish mainland to the northern part of the island. As the only other route is by ship from Piraeus in Greece and occasionally from Haifa to the southern ports of Limassol and Larnaca it will affect many foreigners coming to the island.

The Turks had been promoting travel to Cyprus through their southern port of Mersin. Regular ferry services operate between Mersin and Famagusta as well as Kyrenia. On arrival in the Turkish-held ports travellers are issued with a visa bearing the title "The Autonomous Turkish Administration". Hitherto, the only legal visa was issued by the Cyprus Government.

In recent days several foreigners living on the Turkish-held side have had difficulty because they had this Turkish stamp in their passports. The Greek Cypriots maintain that the stamp is not valid and that they

are technically illegal immigrants. As most who come to Cyprus find that the only convenient place to live is on the Greek Cyprriot side, this rule will cause problems.

The Greek Cypriots have grown increasingly concerned about the manner in which the Turks have gone ahead with their plans to set up a completely separate administration with its own superstructure. In addition to immigration, the Turkish Cypriots have plans to issue overprinted Turkish passports to their people and have their own postal service using overprinted Turkish stamps.

The reason for the Greek move on travel is that the Government is determined to prove to all concerned that there is no cooperation between the two sides. The Turkish side of the island will be unworkable. As the Turks have declared their desire to have British and other foreign residents settle in areas under their control the question of travel is important.

The Greek Cypriots have lost their air links since the Turks pushed their forces up to the perimeter of Nicosia international airport. The airport is now under United Nations control.

However, plans are afoot to go ahead with the Paphos airport project and it is thought that an airfield capable of handling medium-sized passenger aircraft could be completed within a few months.

Gen Amin praises the Colonial Service

Kampala, Oct 9.—President Amin of Uganda today praised the efficiency of the British Colonial Civil Service which administered the country before independence.

In a broadcast to mark the twelfth anniversary of Ugandan independence, he also paid tribute to the service's dedication and discipline.

He said: "Although the British colonial regime in Uganda for over 70 years was chiefly characterized by a systematic exploitation of our economy, social order and culture in favour of non-Ugandans, it is true that administration in certain circumstances was positive."

The President added that Africa would not be free until the whole continent and surrounding islands had been liberated from colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism.

"Uganda shall continue to condemn in the strongest terms minority regimes policing South Africa, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and so-called Portuguese territories in Africa."

President Amin today conferred the Order of the Source of the Nile (Second Class) on Miss Elizabeth Bagaya, Uganda's Foreign Minister, Mr Obote Ongwae, the Minister of External Affairs, and Mr Emmanuel Kachweya.

A board official said the go-slow, which began on September 27 in dock demands for evaluating the losses to British firms and estates when they were taken over by Uganda.



A would-be Israeli settler expostulates with Israeli troops who prevented him and other Jews from slipping into the occupied West Bank area of Jordan.

Go-slow Calcutta dockers arrested

Calcutta, Oct 9.—At least 15 Calcutta dock workers have been arrested under Government emergency measures imposed to break a go-slow at the port, the Dock Labour Board said today.

A board official said the go-slow, which began on September 27 in dock demands for higher bonus payments, had seriously affected the unloading of grain ships.

The central Government declared an emergency in the port

last Sunday and invoked the Defence of India Regulation, under which any person abandoning his employment without reasonable cause faces imprisonment or a fine or both.

In spite of the decree, the dock workers staged a token strike by working a half shift.

Several people were reported

to have been injured today in clashes between supporters of two rival political groups in the Kashmir capital of Srinagar. Police used batons and tear gas to break up fights between supporters of the Kashmir People's Front and the pro-Pakistani Awami Action Committee.

Trouble broke out after Mr Maulana Farooq, chairman of the Awami Action Committee, tried to address a Muslim congregation at a mosque.

The action committee is strongly opposed to moves by the Indian Government—

Reuter.

Death toll of 16 in Sudan floods

Khartoum, Oct 9.—A government group called today for the immediate evacuation of low-lying areas in southern Sudan to avert epidemics as flood waters were reported to be on the rise.

Sixteen people have already

been killed and more than 250,000 made homeless in the densely-populated area struck by the floods, the worst for 28 years.—Reuter.

Deadline set for surrender of Ethiopian governor

Addis Ababa, Oct 9.—Ethiopia's military Government today set Friday afternoon as a deadline for the surrender of a provincial Governor who is the grandson of a former Emperor and is married to the granddaughter of the deposed Emperor Haile Selassie.

The wanted man is Ras Duke Mengesha Seyoun, the outlawed Governor of the northern province of Tigre, who has been accused by the military Government of dictatorial and corrupt practices.

Reliable reports say he is in the wild mountainous region of Eritre and Eritrea, where he has many friends in the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), a secessionist movement that has been fighting the armed forces for more than a decade.

In a broadcast statement the ruling Military Council did not say where he was bidding, but indicated he was still in Ethiopia by saying he would be caught out and arrested and his property confiscated if he did not surrender on Friday. Ras Mengesha, aged 48,

—Reuter.

Canberra bans sale of Melbourne deed

From Our Correspondent Melbourne, Oct 9

The Australian Government has prohibited the export of any document relating to the sale of land between early Victorian settlers and the aborigines.

The Government had been informed that what is known as the third Batman "deed" was about to be sold by a Melbourne

to a British buyer. The deed relates to the sale of land on which Melbourne now stands. It is regarded as a valuable historical document and Canberra considers that it must not be permitted to leave the country.

The Royal Commission investigating indemnity payments by shipowners to maritime unions was told in Melbourne today that the Australian Seamen's Union had threatened to place a ban on the British-owned ship Wild Avocet unless the owners paid \$A34,000 (£18,000) to the union.

This was said to be the difference between British and Australian maritime wages. The union was alleged to have said that the money would be paid over to members of the crew and not placed in a special union fund.

The Government said some troublemakers had been arrested and would be court-martialled. Dissident troops have been campaigning for an end to military rule and a return to civilian government.

Ras Mengesha, aged 48,

—Reuter.

Australian union warned on 'ship payment'

From Our Correspondent Melbourne, Oct 9

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OVERSEAS

Swift action unlikely on President's plan to destroy inflation

From Frank Vogl
United States Economic
Correspondent
Washington, Oct 9.

Initial response from loading Congressmen to President Ford's new economic programme suggests that swift action on his proposals will not be forthcoming. This will leave the Federal Reserve Board to continue shouldering the brunt of the Government's anti-inflation efforts for many months to come.

The board has already taken some modest steps to pass monetary policy but it has given warning that significant easing is contingent on tough deflationary fiscal action. The President has proposed some action now, but it is for Congress alone to propose. It is improbable that the Federal Reserve Board will relax present policies much further before Congress acts.

Shares on the New York Stock Exchange fell in early trading but rallied strongly later in the day to close some 27 points ahead on the Dow Jones industrial average.

Analysts explained the rise largely in terms of bargaining and technical factors, with some admitting that it reflected relief that companies had not been hit hard by the President's new economic programme.

Mr Miko Mansfield, the Senate majority leader, noted here that it is unlikely that Congress will complete action on the President's tax proposals this year. Like many senators, he stated that the 3 per cent income tax surcharge proposed by the President should apply only to families with incomes of more than \$20,000 (£8,300) a year.

Yesterday, the President called for the surcharge to apply to families with incomes of more than \$15,000.

Senate Mansfield also stated that he supported the view of many Democrats that the surcharge should be linked to general reform legislation that closed loopholes used by some wealthy persons and companies. Such legislation, however, would be large and complex and could take months to get through Congress.

What appears to be quite evident from the reactions of Democrats is that they have no intention of starting work on the bulk of the legislation proposed by the President until the start of the next Congress. This arises from the widespread belief that the Democrats will strengthen their majority at next month's elections and thereby be in a more powerful position to harder the President's proposals in such a way that they bring greater relief to the poor and the unemployed.

A number of trade union leaders and liberal Democratic Congressmen openly attacked the President's tax proposals today. They argued that the President has again done nothing to bring price increases but the big profits of big business, while placing the burden for inflation on the shoulders of middle-income groups, who today, they maintain, can just not afford to pay five per cent more tax.

Mr William Simon, the Treasury Secretary, told a house ways and means committee meeting that it just had to be recognized that "there is no instant cure, no magic formula to solve our problems overnight".

Leading article, page 17



Mr Kevin White, Mayor of Boston, during a press conference yesterday on racial violence in his city.

Senate challenge on arms for Turkey

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Oct 9

The Senate today sent President Ford legislation banning arms aid to Turkey, thereby challenging him to veto, as he threatened, stop-gap foreign assistance.

The so-called "continuing resolution", already approved by the House, requires the President to certify "substantial progress" on negotiations over Cyprus before Turkey can receive any further military assistance.

Some Republicans professed outrage, even though the vote had been widely expected. Senator Robert Griffin, the minority Whip, protested that it was a

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

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111, MHS BROCKLE

Law Report October 9 1974

Sole agent cannot appoint subagent without authority

John McCann and Company v Pow
Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Orr and Lord Justice Browne
[Judgments delivered October 8]

Esquire agents acting as "sole agents" for the vendor of a property do not have authority to delegate their functions to a sub-agent without the express or implied authority of the vendor.

The Court of Appeal so held in allowing an appeal by Mr Raymond Pow, now of New Orleans, United States, from Judge Lemur, QC, at Epsom County Court, who had awarded to estate agents, John McCann and Company, of West Street, Epsom, £275 on their claim on the sale of a leasehold flat at Brereton Court, Downhill Road, Epsom.

Mr Roger Henderson for the vendor; Mr Mark Tarrant for the sole agents.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that in August, 1972, Mr Pow instructed John McCann and Company to sell his flat and told them that he wanted £14,350 and that if they introduced a purchaser he would pay a reasonable commission. The estate agents advertised it for three weeks in local newspapers, describing themselves in the advertisements as "sole agents". They certainly believed they were sole agents, and that Mr Pow gave them the right to act privately without having to pay agents' commission. The judge found that what happened was that Mr Pow had no idea that any other estate agents were involved.

They agreed together a price of £14,200, and by September 5 their respective solicitors were preparing contracts. On September 7 Mr Pow mentioned the matter to McCanns, who said: "If that deal does not go through perhaps we can appoint some local agents." Mr Pow agreed, but made it clear that it was not to prejudice his private negotiations. Up until that date did Mr Pow authorize the appointment of subagents.

By September 13 McCanns had discovered that Mr Rudd had got information about the flat from a client Douglas and Company.

Thereupon they said that Douglas were their subagents, that they had instructed them some time before, and that because their subagents had introduced the property to Mr Rudd they were entitled to their commission.

Mr Pow disputed that. He said that he had never heard of Douglas and that, as far as he knew, the sale to Mr Rudd had been arranged privately.

McCanns then brought an action in the county court for the full commission and pleaded in terms that their authorized subagents, Douglas, had introduced Mr Rudd and that he had thereafter bought the flat from them. Mr Pow, in person, objected to any payment because he said McCanns had not introduced Mr Rudd. There was also a dispute about the date when Mr Rudd first came into the picture, and the judge gave judgment for McCanns for £275 damages.

One point would dispose of the appeal. McCanns claimed to have introduced Mr Rudd through subagents. The general rule was that an agent had no authority to appoint a subagent except with the express or implied authority of the principal. There were several exceptions to that rule which were set out in *Bowstead on Agency*, and the question was whether any of them applied to the position on August 29 when McCanns said the property was introduced to Mr Rudd through Douglas.

Mr Tarrant said that where

there was a mere introduction of a possible purchaser that could be delegated as immaterial. The answer was in the facts. It had not been treated in the least as immaterial. On the contrary, Douglas themselves had prepared particulars copied from McCanns which they issued on their own behalf as full descriptions of the premises and saying "View by appointment through agents Messrs Douglas and Company" and that they took every care to make any misrepresentations to receive applications and make appointments to view; to negotiate the best price that could be obtained in the circumstances; and in the course of negotiations to require a deposit either as stakeholder or for the vendor. All those functions and duties required skill and confidence so much so that it would be impossible to say that an agent had any authority to delegate them to a subagent. That was borne out by the authorities such as *Mullens v Miller* ((1882) 22 Ch D 171) and *Maloney, Hardy and Moorhead* (1970) 21 EG 1582.

But Mr Tarrant, for McCanns, said that the sub-agency here was very limited; that Douglas were only entrusted with the ministerial act of passing on the details of a property. He relied on the statement that when an act was purely ministerial and did not involve any discretion there could be a delegation of it. He had referred to the entertain case of *St Margaret, Rochester Burial Ground v Thompson* (1871) 2 B & CP 453, where a sexton was asked to appoint a deputy to dig a grave and ring the bell because that could be done by any reasonably competent person so that if the sexton was busy others else could do it. Mr Tarrant said that he had pointed out that if it was something where peculiar personal skill was required, such as a painter to paint a picture, he could not hand it over to someone else to perform.

Mr Tarrant said that where

the justice of the case was that

Mr Pow should not be held liable; he had put the flat into the hands of McCanns who claimed, as he was aware, to be sole agents and knew he had not appointed anyone else as subagents. When Mr Rudd came to Mr Pow and said "I have come to you," he was entitled to say "In those circumstances I am not liable to pay agents' commission and I can negotiate privately" and bring the price down as he had done. It would be unjust that he should be saddled with a claim for commission.

The appeal should be allowed.

LORD JUSTICE ORR, concurring, said that the appeal should be allowed on the ground that McCanns had no authority to appoint a subagent.

Lord Justice Browne agreed.

Solicitors: Bowles & Co, Epsom; A. R. Drummond & Co, Epsom.

18 put on electoral register

Regina v Hammond, Ex parte Nottingham City Council

Eighteen people in Nottingham will be entitled to vote tomorrow as the result of a mandatory order made by the Queen's Bench Divisional Court.

The Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Milmo and Mr Justice Ackner granted an application by Nottingham City Council for an order of mandamus directing the registrar in respect of the electorates shown in the application.

The grounds of the application were that the omission of the names would deprive the electors of their right to vote at parliamentary and local government elections during the currency of the register.

The Lord Chief Justice said that the court would follow well-established precedent and say that mandamus should go to correct the register in respect of the electorates shown in the application.

Mr Michael Harry Frank Hammond, to correct the register by including

In re Manual Work Services (Construction) Ltd.
Before Mr Justice Megarry
[Judgment delivered October 8]

Where a petition seeking compulsory winding up of a company, already in voluntary liquidation, has been advertised but at the hearing it is sought to amend the proceedings so as to seek the voluntary liquidation to continue under the supervision of the court, the only fair course is for the creditors generally, if all of them are not before the court, to be given due warning of the actual order the petitioner seeks, and the petition, as amended, should be readvertised.

In a number of cases the court had dispensed with readvertisement: In re *United Bacon Curing Co* [1889] WN 74, In re *Clin Service Brewers Co* [1893] WN 129, In re *Wool and Woolen Materials Co* [1883] WN 18 might be in that category. On the other hand, re-advertisement was required in In re *New Oriental Coal Corporation* [1892] 3 Ch 563 and in re *New Morgan Gold Mining Co* [1893] WN 79. It was not easy to perceive in cases as shortly reported as these what were the what the principle was.

Some assistance was to be found in In re *National Whole Meal Bread and Biscuit Co* [1891] 2 Ch 151, 152, where Mr Justice Neke said: "I take it that the intention of the rules as to the advertising of winding up petitions is that the person who has advertised it should be substantially the same petition."

The most recent reported authority seemed to be a Practice Note [1902] (WN77). It is difficult to see what precise language in these manners was pre-eminent, said:

"Where a petition for a compulsory winding up was filed the same day it was unanimously agreed that a voluntary winding up was unacceptable by reason of the company being in liquidation."

On March 19 a judgment creditor presented a petition praying that the company should be wound up by the court under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1948, "or such other order as shall be just". The petition was advertised as being "Petition for the winding up" of the company, with nothing said about other relief.

The court was naturally reluctant to expose the petitioner to the delay that readvertisement would produce; but the question was whether it was right to make a supervision order where the only relief advertised was a winding up order. There were, of course, many difficulties in this regard, including up by the court and winding up subject to supervision; a glance at Schedule 11 to the Companies Act gave some indication of that. Winding up subject to supervision was essentially a voluntary winding up with a limited degree of additional protection.

There were over 20 creditors with claims of over £40,000 originally listed as supporting a winding up order while 14 were listed with claims of over £75,000. It was, however, the statement of affairs at the end of November showed that there were over 300 creditors with debts totalling nearly £200,000. It was, therefore, plain that there were many creditors with substantial claims in addition to those on the list.

It was said that the greater included the less, and so on a petition for a winding up order the relief of a supervision order might be granted. That, however, was not what appeared to the company but what relief and protection were accorded to the creditors. They were told that the relief being sought was the greatest measure of protection, which would afford them all the greatest measure of protection, was it right, without warning to them, to make an order which protected them? No doubt one of them who felt strongly enough on the matter could, after a supervision order had been made, petition for a compulsory winding up order: this appeared to be the practice more recently adopted, the reason for it apparently being that persons who would be satisfied with a compulsory order would not be in the trouble to appear if they thought such an order would be made, but might appear and object to a supervision order only being made.

The court was naturally reluctant to expose the petitioner to the

delay that readvertisement would

Readvertising amended winding up petition

supporting and opposing creditors, now asked that, instead of the usual compulsory winding up order, the court should order that the winding up should continue under the supervision of the court.

In those circumstances the question arose whether the petition, duly amended, ought to be readvertised.

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Accused woman said to have boasted of bombs

A girl witness at the M62 coach blast, February 4, the day of the coach blast.

When she left the caravan, Miss Ward was in bed and she was still there on her return. Later she saw Miss Ward leaving in a van carrying a large white sack bag. She said Miss Ward had told her that she herself did not make any explosives into the caravan at any stage.

Miss Ward, aged 25, of Stockport, Greater Manchester, is accused of the murder of the 12 people who died in the coach explosion. She is also accused of causing explosions at the National Defence College, Latimer, Buckinghamshire, at Euston station, London, and on the army coach, which was taking soldiers and their families from Manchester to their annual after-theatre leave. She had doused all the charges.

Miss Ward returned later, with the holdall, to the caravan. Miss Ward opened a side pocket and took out an envelope, Wendy said. She added: "She took a piece of paper from it, scanned through it and said 'Oh, that's what it is, I'd put it back.'

In reply to Mr Peter Taylor, QC, for the prosecution, Miss Ward said: "I used to remember her talking about bombs, about home-made bombs, about Miss Ward once admitted to having been killed. I think she did he had been killed by soldiers. She then told me this morning to and Miss Ward arrived at Norden, the winter quarters of the circus. It was Moody,

she said that she had made

an application by Mr Rankin for the trial to be adjourned, that the defendant should be given time to investigate the history of the caravan in which Miss Ward lived was granted. The court will not sit tomorrow but will resume on Monday.

The hearing continues today.

Mr Taylor asked: "Who were they?" Wendy replied: "I don't know. I got the impression it meant 'I've', I thought, she was just joking."

Wendy said that Miss Ward once admitted to having been killed. I think she did he had been killed by soldiers. She then told me this morning to and Miss Ward arrived at Norden, the winter quarters of the circus. It was Moody,

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SPORT

Equestrianism

Easter Parade comes between the Schockemöhles at Wembley

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Alwyn Schockemöhle had his second win of the week for West Germany at the Horse of the Year Show at Wembley yesterday, taking the British Have-a-Gamble on Warwick (not to be confused with Tooy Newberry's Australian horse) who had 740 points.

Schockemöhle, a 17-year-old gelding, beat J. H. Marshall and his brother Paul, riding Tipperary, who was only ten points behind in third place. 8.1 seconds faster than the best of the defending side, Marion Gould with John Gamble.

In the Dick Turpin Stakes, Caroline Bradbury and the Stallion Millie Road, who went so well on Tuesday evening, put up the best British performance in the Phillips Electrical Stakes, jumping two clear rounds to score from the former Bedminster winner, Celia Ross-Taylor, riding Pierrette, the horse on which she won the Welsh pony derby at the Broome family's show at Chepstow last month.

The Eventer Grade C championship of the year brought into competition some new qualified horses and was won by 17-year-old Godfrey Goodwin, who farms

with his father near Stoke-on-Trent. He jumped three clear rounds on his four-year-old roan mare, Sally Ann, to win the title taken last year by Alison Dawes of Inner-City.

Sally Ann's dam was bought, unexpectantly, to foal, from Steven Hadley.

Gillian Blakeway, who had the misfortune to lose her good horse, Capricorn, recently with an obscure disease of the paecetes, transmuted by sheep, won the Watney Mann Working Hunter of the Year title on the seven-year-old Miss Perkins, a bay by Scottish Venture. Owned by Terry Ryddlecombe-Drake, Capt. T. Ryddlecombe-Drake.

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After a competition whose premonitions seemed to last most of

the day, 21 qualified for the final and 11 eventually survived to go against the clock over a big course of closely-aligned fences.

Alwin Schockemöhle and Weiler, winners of the British Stakes the previous evening, opened the decider with a fault at the wall in the combination in 32.3sec, which eventually put them fifth. He was soon overtaken in the best time of the competition, 30.9sec, by Harvey Smith with Salvador, but this German horse fell victim to the combination too, at the oxer going out. Then David Ballou, with Mr. Perkins, a bay by Scottish Venture, owned by Terry Ryddlecombe-Drake, Capt. T. Ryddlecombe-Drake.

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BOOKS/ONE

The Great Clark Boom

Another Part of the Wood

By Kenneth Clark

(John Murray £4.75)
"I want to see that big bead knocked about", muttered the housemaster as he allotted the aesthetic young Clark a dangerous place at the heart of the scrum. The sentiment might well have drawn sympathy and understanding a few years later from members of the Berenson household, and would certainly have been echoed by the staff of the National Gallery who locked Kenneth Clark out of his own Library in 1937. He had been appointed Director of the Gallery five years earlier at the astroisibly young age of 30. He was a phenomenon.

Three discoveries—that he was not a true scholar, that the bitching of specialists exhausted him, and that he wished above all to communicate his delight to as many people as possible—broke him out into the greater world, and supreme social and intellectual reality has kept him there. He brought to the glamorous but conspiratorial world of galleries, committee-rooms and dinner-tables not a big head, but a formidably clear one. Without that, no charmed life stays charmed for ever, and clear-headedness is

the quality that above all informs this immensely entertaining memoir.

Like all such exercises in selective revelation, *Another Part of the Wood* holds the attention as much by its retained mysteries as by its confessions. Lord Clark's account of his troubles at the National Gallery, for example, looks to me like a *Dance of the Seven Veils* in which each veil remains firmly glued in place, but for a more whole-hearted performance we shall doubtless have to wait for the work of a lucky biographer many years from now. One problem is that Clark kept no diaries and dislikes lengthy correspondence.

Another Part of the Wood is the most self-deprecating memoir I have read since Graham Greene's *A Sort of Life* (1971) and even if the deprecating is done with a characteristically brisk Cleridian assurance, it is no less genuine for that.

At various points through the book he describes himself as "abnormally passive and conformist", "absolutely incapable of any collective activity", "prematurely self-controlled and defensive" and "exceptionally mean". If he won the school drawing prize each year he was at Witchenster, that was because there was no serious competition; most

of his work has been rushed and superficial (or, of course, he does regret, very much, leaving scholarship for the public world); he has never written his "great book" on art and the mind of man. But the passionate joy in, and renewals by, art remains as exhilarating as ever, likewise the riches of close family life with his wife Jane (some stunning early photographs here) and their three children. More of them, presumably, in the next volume; this one stops at the outbreak of war.

The hostesses fairly fell on K and Jane during the period he calls *The Great Clark Boom*, from 1932 to 1939. They were simply the brightest and best-looking couple around, and *Another Part of the Wood* is rich in deliciously dry tales of the monsters at work and play (was there a difference?)—Emerald Cunard, Sybil Colefax, Philip Somerton, Mountbatten, Churchill, George V and Edward VIII, Duvivier and his packer, Bertie Bowes and wit. One example. Mrs Cunard's luncheon guests, who were generally discouraged from uttering more than two sentences consecutively in order that the conversation might "flow" and remain "brilliant", were discussing the resemblances between men and women:

"What am I like?" asked Emerald. There was an uneasy silence during which we all tried to think of substitutes for the word "parade". *Golden Pheasant?* No, too high-bred. *Bird?* No, too tame. *Amber?* Too obvious. I was just about to say "Lady Amherst's



Michael Ratcliffe

Clio's vital statistics

Time on the Cross

Two volumes: *The Economics of American Slavery*; and *Supplement: Evidence and Methods*

By Robert William Fogel and Stanley L. Engerman

(Wildwood House, £4.25 & £5.50)

How free is "freedom"? In 1850 a black slave born in the American South had a life expectation of 35 years. In Manchester (or in New York, at the same date, the unenslaved worker could expect to live to 42). As Fogel and Engerman point out, in this most interesting book, the whip hurt slaves but did not usually kill; nor was slave food bad. To be laid off, in the early industrial city, did kill off the premises, a worker was no responsibility of the mill owner. If the slave was never free of his master, nor was the master ever free of the slave. After the civil war slaves were "free" but they were in many ways worse off. The abolitionists released them not only into "freedom" but also on to a free market.

Time on the Cross is like an inversion of marxist defences of the lack of western-style freedom in Mao's China: just think of the gain in nutrition. But its authors are by no means marxists. They are "cliomericans"—American economic historians who use detailed statistical techniques to make their points. The detail is so great that, like a government report, the book comes in two volumes. The first is prose; the second is an eye-boggling battery of equations.

Clio's vital statistics are thus, for the non-mathematician, still somewhat veiled in the decent obscurity of algebra.

Bur what is revealed is remarkable enough. The central point is the continued strength of slavery as an economic institution in the American South, even in the nineteenth century. Without morally motivated attack, it could have survived.

The United States slave population had grown largely by natural increase. (In the Caribbean, worse care and a worse climate made importation more crucial.) In 1850 more black Americans, proportionately, were native-born than whites. Slaves tended to be housed no worse than the free working population. Families were not usually split up (at least on Fogel and Engerman's figures). The masters did even better, however. The plantation system of forced-labour gang-work squeezed high profit out of slaves. When the abolitionists added to their ethical attack the characteristic profit=morals allegation that slavery

was also inefficient, they were wrong. Economically, it worked.

Fogel and Engerman's argument, of course, is all averages. Just as this will cover "inefficiency" here and there, it also conceals efficiency. Efficiency, is a criterion of limited value in judging slavery. Slavery was wrong because it was wrong, not because it left owners of blacks in the red.

Hot after climactic paradox, the authors do not always take this point. They go so far as to accuse abolitionists of helping to build a stereotype of lazy black labour, by emphasizing the supposed unprofitability of any hanging-back was surely justified. *Time on the Cross* itself demonstrates that the profit came from the forename of the work. It was like the profit squandered over roles in the factories of Speer, Krupp and Hitler, Inc; or out of Stalin's enemies in the village Archipelago. When slaves ended 100 per cent pay rises were not enough to tempt blacks back to gang-work.

Economics—as both cliomericans and cuprice marxists need to remember—is not everything. Let me end therefore, with a harsh example.

Fogel and Engerman demonstrate elaborately that it was bad business, and not necessary for white owners and overseers to exploit black women sexually. They headcount "males". They are "cliomericans"—American economic historians who use detailed statistical techniques to make their points. The detail is so great that, like a government report, the book comes in two volumes. The first is prose; the second is an eye-boggling battery of equations. Clio's vital statistics are thus, for the non-mathematician, still somewhat veiled in the decent obscurity of algebra.

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At Bath, photographed by Herbert Lambert

One great Prime Minister every 30 years

The Prime Ministers

Vol I: From Walpole to Peel
Edited by Herbert van Thal
(Allen & Unwin, £6.50)

The obscure Prime Ministers of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries are obscure indeed. Familiar as Walpole, Chatham, Lord North or the younger Pitt may be, the Earl of Wilmington, the two Grenvilles or Viscount Goderich cannot be said to be on everybody's lips.

The most interesting of the Prime Ministers to read about are those in the middle group who are neither immensely obscure nor already well known. Burke's party leader, to whom he gave the political loyalty of his lifetime, was the Marquis of Rockingham. There is no satisfactory biography of him and the short essay by Paul

Langford brings out weaknesses of which one was not aware.

Rockingham was "a notoriously poor parliamentary performer. During his first administration he spoke only twice and on each occasion merely because the raucous and jeers of his opponents compelled him to rise to his feet. In matters of policy he was irresolute, procrastinating and apparently incapable of initiative". It was around this dauntingly inadequate leader that Burke evolved the early development of his political theory, and he was not well rewarded for his loyalty.

The Earl of Shelburne is another figure who is always fascinating. Perhaps intellectually the most brilliant of all the eighteenth-century Prime Ministers, interested in new ideas and new knowledge, with a think-tank including men of the calibre of Priestley and Jeremy Bentham, he was distrusted and disliked by almost all the politicians who had to work with him. Frank O'Gorman goes so far as to say that "he was universally detested by his contemporaries".

In this point contemporary judgement is almost always correct. Posterity may not be able to understand quite why a man he hated but the contemporary judgement is not to set aside. Another fascinating Prime Minister, the Earl of Bute, rings through from the eighteenth century because in his brief period of office and in his period of power before and after, he was more brutally attacked by more gifted satirists than any Prime Minister before or since. Lord Shelburne, perhaps justifying in Bute's case the universal dislike which he suffered, said that "his bottom was that of any Scotch nobleman, proud, and crusty, has remained with him all his life."

The choice of his days in the City of London Police (including some pretty sharp criticisms of his chief) help in understanding the policeman's lot even today. Anyon who talks to the younger members of the force is necessarily aware that the old conservatism still inhibits the advance of the policeman into the Saventines. I think that if the ex-Chief Inspector were at the Old Bailey today, some of his criticisms would be gentler: a new race of judges, feet placed firmly on the ground (and sometimes before the kitchen sink-off-duty!) would agree with many of them: but the police would still understand them from within.

Mr Ralph has moved from the company of the bounds to the salvation of the fox, about whom he has no illusions at all but whose welfare he passionately espouses, always provided the will mend his ways somewhat. There can be few reformers whose knowledge is derived from more direct sources. Under five editors of the *New Statesman* he has fought doggedly for causes he believes in, whether as a legislator at Flushing or Middelburgh, there to run three courses with a sharp lance... If filthy fear causes us to refuse this, then serve with me on horseback or foot in three services... But if thou shalt refuse... then I will secretly repute thee, and openly embrangle thee, as a dunghill spirit."

Jeremy Bentham, he was distrusted and disliked by almost all the politicians who had to work with him. Frank O'Gorman goes so far as to say that "he was universally detested by his contemporaries".

In this point contemporary judgement is almost always correct. Posterity may not be able to understand quite why a man he hated but the contemporary judgement is not to set aside. Another fascinating Prime Minister, the Earl of Bute, rings through from the eighteenth century because in his brief period of office and in his period of power before and after, he was more brutally attacked by more gifted satirists than any Prime Minister before or since. Lord Shelburne, perhaps justifying in Bute's case the universal dislike which he suffered, said that "his bottom was that of any Scotch nobleman, proud, and crusty, has remained with him all his life."

The choice of his days in the City of London Police (including some pretty sharp criticisms of his chief) help in understanding the policeman's lot even today. Anyon who talks to the younger members of the force is necessarily aware that the old conservatism still inhibits the advance of the policeman into the Saventines. I think that if the ex-Chief Inspector were at the Old Bailey today, some of his criticisms would be gentler: a new race of judges, feet placed firmly on the ground (and sometimes before the kitchen sink-off-duty!) would agree with many of them: but the police would still understand them from within.

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This exchange of pleasantries formed part of the Norfolk scene; and Dr Bassell Smith has admirably recaptured the sights and sounds of a vigorous, independent-spirited society. More especially we see a governing class in action as justices of the peace, sheriffs, deputy lieutenants concerned with the problems of internal peace and welfare, the social services, taxation, religion and, above all, with safeguarding their personal prestige in the county. We are witness to an internal struggle for power characteristic of provincial England; and, guided by Dr Smith, we see it passing through three crucial phases.

During the first the county was dominated by the Duke of Norfolk, cousin of the Queen, and the most powerful magnate in Elizabethan England. His patronage in the shire derived from him, faction was damped down and he once boasted that he was more powerful in his howling ally in Norwich than was Mary Stuart in Scotland. He was less lucky in other ways. He lost in succession three wives in childbirth and was political innocent in spite of his power—he got entangled in a plot against the Queen and was executed in 1572.

In the early chapters we sometimes tire, before Dr Smith does, of the personal squabbles; and there is also some repetition. But his conclusions should be in the hands of every student of the history and literature of the period.

A governing class

County and Court

Government and Politics in Norfolk, 1558-1603

By A. Hassell Smith

(Clarendon Press, £6.50)

"I tell thee thou liest; thou liest and liest in thy throat," wrote one English country gentleman to another in the late sixteenth century. "And I do by this my letter challenge thee as a lying knight... meet me... either at Flushing or Middelburgh, there to run three courses with a sharp lance... If filthy fear causes us to refuse this, then serve with me on horseback or foot in three services... But if thou shalt refuse... then I will secretly repute thee, and openly embrangle thee, as a dunghill spirit."

This exchange of pleasantries formed part of the Norfolk scene; and Dr Bassell Smith has admirably recaptured the sights and sounds of a vigorous, independent-spirited society. More especially we see a governing class in action as justices of the peace, sheriffs, deputy lieutenants concerned with the problems of internal peace and welfare, the social services, taxation, religion and, above all, with safeguarding their personal prestige in the county. We are witness to an internal struggle for power characteristic of provincial England; and, guided by Dr Smith, we see it passing through three crucial phases.

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Joel Hurstfield

His fall created a power vacuum which the Norfolk gentry sought to fill, each family or faction aiming at the dominant role in the county. Able men pushed themselves forward, some public spirited like Nicholas Bacon, cousin of the philosopher, others like Arthur Henevingham, greedy for wealth and power, and ruthless in its exercise. We have been inclined lately to diminish the importance of the famous Shakespearian passage, "Take but degree away... but degree, social standing, not only in comparison with lesser folk but within the governing class itself aroused fierce passions. Faction pulled strings in the county and at Court: hence people were dropped as justices, restored and dropped again, according to whom had access to influence. And all manner of people were dragged in as camp followers of faction, including the luckless Bishop of Norwich, a weak and troubled man; to his other worries he added a domineering wife, of whom local gossip said "Whatsoever Mrs. Freake will have done the Bishop must and will accomplish... If he did not... she would make him weary of his life."

In the final phase, coinciding with the last decade of the reign, faction became merged with principle. We are witnessing the evolution of county opposition to the central government, an opposition led by men who only sensed and foresaw the gathering tempests of the next reign. It has always been in the nature of politicians in this country, but not in the United States, to underestimate the strength of regional feeling until it almost engulfs them: here is one more example.

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BOOKS/TWO

Fiction

In Their Wisdom

By C. P. Snow

(Macmillan, £2.95)

The Gaudy

By J. I. M. Stewart

(Gollancz, £2.80)

Yes—oh dear yes—the novel tells a story", groaned E. M. Forster, wishing it were not so. Most serious novelists probably share his weariness with the necessity to invent a plot, a vehicle in which to place their characters, or in which to trundle through the landscape of ideas which is the real reason for their writing at all. Some contemporary novelists puncture all tyres, and once their readers to plod, though C. P. Snow and J. I. M. Stewart, almost exact contemporaries, seem to show some impatience with plot in their new novels (which are in the main displays of characterization), they do not go that far.

Both books derive some material from their authors' lives: Mr. Stewart's narrator, Duncan Patullo, is a Scot returning to Oxford for a vacation, and offered a Readership—which one guessed he will accept, and which will provide the author with still pangs about which to revolve the four linked novels which follow *The Gaudy*. Lord Snow's book is "about" the testing of a will; but is set grey in and around, the much about the desuetude of clerical life, the loss of style", as about the contest. There (as one would expect) the resemblance between the two writers' and J. I. M. Stewart's less a story-teller than an investigator of

Derek Parker

it in 1974; in 1920 it would have done well.

A Game of Pestilence by Francis King (Hutchinson, £2.75). Set in the last months of the war in a small Surrey village now menaced, as never before, by the random attacks of V1 rockets, a small community waits for life to begin again when the war is over. Marion waits for her husband, who may be dead or a prisoner, and looks after her household of mother-in-law, asthmatic little son, land-girl Valerie, 17-year-old daughter of a well-known MP, and Roy, "conchie" and malicious trouble-maker. The strains on the various relationships are increased when the village is disturbed by a barrage balloon crew, noisy, brash, definitely lower class, bored and ready for mischief. Each nuance of life is recorded with care and affection. One day the barrage balloon crew pack up and leave and the novel quite simply stops. So did the war, one might say, but having entered the lives of the characters, such an ending is something of a disappointment.

This week's "simple-tour de force" aspect is underlined by a lack of cerebral gags, too: the "nobility" and "saintiness" of the clergy unsupported by the evidence. But, alas, one is reading

Poetry

John Betjeman

has been dead a year, fronted with his posthumous *Not You, Fog* (Faber, £1.75). One wish this Mr. W. H. All poems and his measure of mirth? Here are 19 poems on antimasque. Nothing is from the page with those him which made him such over when he was young, anywhere there is artful ochre, coquettishly unamused irony, a setting for that verse where his talent was gone. I won't disparage a single achievement in the last of his life. Auden made a verse bear a weight of business. There is a sense in which he ended up writing as like capers cut in slippers, winking artful, erotic verse, made from an excess of the limitations of talent, and a moral instinct which is over. The next poem is *Thank You, are*, a relief when seen just the pock-faced visages of his surviving contemporaries, still addicted to language as magic. Brings back the title piece. This relates his return to England in 1972. In skilful lyrics (several to the line) he makes differences between York smog and fog in the shire countryside at Christmas, summing him with friends in his manor-house. Birds sing "whose bloody brisk an", but mostly he praises escape of bare trees concerning the weather "to deft drops", while

our specific species... accommodate to, insinuate and reading, swords, affinities, fun.

Suppose this is Austin in updated? All the same, uses and all, a poem like Thanksgiving—in which uses and thanks the poets others who formed him, noting Hitler and Stalin's wickedness "forced me to think about God"—is a not ignoble coda to a life's work.

Davie, who has based himself in California since 1968, has recently shown unparalleled concern with success. His collection *The Roundel* (£2.50) offers em about each of the 50 counties. The book is as tourism, with paying visits not merely obvious aspects of each out, to the scenery of his state. Every county gets a bit—accident—although to J. M. Fowles for Dorset, William Barnes gets no mention, worse than nothing. The verse is slack "shyshire" looks like a mix of octave and sextet consists of rhymed

By W. C. Williams on Patience Strong

Dunn is a witty poet, inclined to let wit shape a poem when inspiration dries up. David Black relies more upon fancy.

The Happy Crow (Lines Edi-*tions: Macdonald, Edgefield**Road, Midlothian, 80p) shows**him digging away in his weird mine of sin and philosophy, often discovering nothing more interesting than a few Zen rags; but it also has a splendid poem ("The Water-Lily") in praise of the riches of the depths of unknowing, a handful of lyrics with an original pulse, and a longish poem called "Mehusine" that is remarkable.*

Black is Scottish. His absence from *Made in Scotland*, edited by Robert Garroch (Carcanet, £2.50 & £1.25) is a serious omission in an anthology otherwise notable—for good poems by Robin Fulton, Tom Buchan, and Paul Mills. Stewart Conn's *New Poems 1973-74* (Hutchinson, £2), the annual PEN anthology, is more coherent than volumes in this series usually are.

Finally, magazines. The anniversary issue of the *Quarterly Review of Literature* is a paper-back book (26 Haslett Avenue, Princeton, New Jersey, £2), and testimony to the catholic but perceptive editorial judgment of Professor T. Weiss and his wife over the years since 1943. *Wallpaper* (11 Aschan Street, London, NW5, £1) is an avant-garde newcomer, full of sums and teasing stories, worth getting for a set of "Modern Scenes" by the poet Anthony Howell.

Robert Nye

character: the plot of *In Their Wisdom* serves well enough to draw the characters together in a pavilion; but one's real interest is in the slow layering of character, the disposition of a large cast on-stage (for he is a natural dramatist, though not a playwright). Freedom from the people and settings of the long *Strangers and Brothers* sequence has brought its rewards; these new characters are almost without exception four-square and solid: the mechanizing Swaffield, a rich man with an insatiable appetite for manipulation, is one of Lord Snow's most vivid inventions. The set-pieces are of greater and lesser effectiveness, of course; two at least are brilliantly brought off—a meeting of two elderly, dying peers in stoic confrontation of their fate, and a brain operation.

The Gaudy has a number of sub-plots rather than a plot: an undergraduate, the son of a newly appointed cabinet minister, is suspected of rape; another commits suicide; Patullo meets a former love, now married in an early rival of his. Though in his other persona, as Michael Innes, J. I. M. Stewart has obviously to be much concerned with plot, in this novel he seems to concentrate on scene-setting and the presentation of a set of characters who will presumably return in subsequent books. These are more obviously theatrical than Lord Snow's—sometimes a little archaic, finding it difficult to avoid saying a good shirt, tending to take up dramatic positions against set-pieces of landscape: The Long Field, the Provost's Luncheon Party, Mr Talbert's Tea. But there is marvellously good donnish dialogue, and some good comic scenes.

However, there is more to the book than that: the relationships between the generations are a major theme, and particularly well done.

Derek Parker

Shopping around

Sheila Black

● Elegant, understated style is missing from so many of today's clothes. There is little choice between the frankly dull or dowdy and the innovating, exciting designs that energize fashion but frighten off women of all ages.

Bernat Klein's catalogue features traditional British good taste invested with a dash of modernity in colour and fabric as well as styling. Timeless and ageless—flattering for most shapes, sizes and complexions—the range includes vibrant or subtle shades for tweeds and worsteds for day plus clinging fabrics for hostess gowns.

This is mail order in the quality market, with prompt

answers to questions, individual service, and that classic ingredient of the customer always being right. Prices reflect the quality. The versatile cape jacket illustrated here is £38. Well-cut shirts are £12. A cowl-neck evening gown in a romantic print is £25, with high neck and long sleeves for what may well be a hard winter in houses where heating is subject to some economic restrictions. The Klein fabrics are sold by the yard for home dressmakers and you can also order rugs, curtains, bed-spreads and table linens. The address is Bernat Klein Design, Waukirk Mill, Galashiels TD1 1QD, Scotland.

● Thara seems to be soma emphasis on boating today, so I recommend old sea charts from Susanna Fisher, an historian who specialized in marine history at Greenwich and who married a kaan sailor.

Susanna does about three lists of charts a year and her next one should be ready by the beginning of November, so she can start taking names for it now. The list covers a mixture of purely decorative charts—and they are decorative with old lettering and faded colours—at about £5 upwards, ideal for framing: then goes right on through all price levels up to real collectors' charts at £100. Susanna will try to hunt down charts of particular places for people who have patience and money and she would be helpful with knowledge and advice if investment is the main motivation for buying.

That list is not illustrated but I should think sea chart enthusiasts know how they look.

Susanna Fisher is at Spencer, Ugham, Southampton and her telephone number is Durley, Hants, 291.

● Jack Holt reckons to supply everything for the small boat and its sailor. The range of boating accessories and clothing should help solve Christmas present problems for water enthusiasts.

The thick catalogue of 96 pages covers a multitude of prices from dirty bags at 95p to fleece-lined, waterproof wet-suits at £29. Postage is included when you buy by mail if it is a small element in the total price but postage and/or carriage would obviously be charged on heavy or awkward orders. The catalogue costs 35p from Jack Holt's shop (open for personal shopping 100), The Embankment (3-mile upstream from Putney Bridge on the south bank of the Thames), London, SW15. The telephone number is 01-788 9255.

● The Boy Scouts sell by mail—not only uniforms but a host of useful adjuncts of the camping and outdoor life. There are two mail order catalogues. One is *Uniform, Trophies and Flags '74* and the other is *Camping and Outdoor Activities '74*. There is also a Book List. All three are free but please be understanding and do not order any you will not want as they cost so much to produce these days. The address is Scout Shops Limited, Churcill Industrial Estate, Lancing BN15 8UG, Sussex.

● If you own a boat and have always longed for an Electrolux electrically-operated, flushing loo, there are 45 of them—formerly demonstration models—being jobbed off at Buyers and Sellers of 120 Ladbrooke Grove, London W10 (01-229 1947). Originally more than £100, they are now going to anyone who offers over £60 or thereabouts. Also available are non-electric flushing loos (from Electrolux) at £35. In stock now at this shop that sells seconds in domestic appliances are a lot of the smaller Electrolux refrigerators for calor gas at around £33 according to condition, plus one or two electric models. Stock may have changed by the time you get there, so telephone first. B and S just takes what it can sell at discounts, shoves it all in the shop, with no attempt at display, and you forage.

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Compared with game and other gourmet meals, quail is far from expensive. Even against more mundane meats, it still looks pretty reasonable. They cost, including postage, £4.80 per dozen—add 40p a bird if ordering more, but a dozen is the minimum order. The address is Nigel D. Mizen, Sprunks Farm, Knights Lane, Dunsfold, Surrey.

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Guide to election results to be declared tonight

Results are expected to be declared tonight in the constituencies set out on this page, which should be read in conjunction with the list of nominations published in *The Times* on October 1. Each constituency has the majority for the party winning the seat at the February election.

for the party winning the seat at the February election.

Constituencies are listed in accord with the Boundary Commission's report, which groups parliamentary seats in the Greater London area under the name of the London borough concerned, for example, we show Bromley, Ravensbourne, rather than just Ravensbourne. The constituencies concerned are cross-indexed, as well as certain constituencies in other parts of the country like those on Teesside.

The first results are expected to be declared between

The first results are expected to be declared between 11 and 11.30 pm with Cheltenham and Guildford the favourites in the race to be first. Another dozen are expected between 11.30 pm and midnight and over 30 between midoight and 12.30 am Friday.

From then on the pace will be faster. Between 12.30 and 1 am between 60 and 70 declarations are expected; 1 am to 1.30 am between 120 and 130; 1.30 am to 2 am about 100; 2 am to 2.30 am over 90; 2.30 am to 3 am about 30; 3 am to 3.30 am over 20, leaving about 10 results, the last of which is expected between 4.30 am and 5 am.

A record total of 2,252 candidates has been nominated for

A record total of 2,252 candidates has been nominated for the election compared with 2,135 candidates last February. The breakdown of candidates is as follows: Labour 626 including three Northern Ireland Labour Party contestants; Conservative 622; The Speaker 1; Liberal 619; National Front 90; Scottish National Party 71; Plaid Cymru 36; Communist Party 29; United Ulster Unionist Coalition 12; Workers' Revolutionary Party 10; Social Democratic and Labour Party 9; Alliance Party 5; others in England, Scotland and Wales 108; others in Ulster 14.

The state of the parties after the February election		The state of the parties at dissolution was:	
Labour	301	Labour	298
Cooservative	296	Conservative	296
Liberal	14	Liberal	15
UUUC	11	UUUC	11
Scot National	7	Scot National	7
Pl Cymru	2	Pl Cymru	2
Speaker	1	Speaker	1
Social Dem	1	Social Dem	1
Ind. Lab.	1	Ind. Lab.	1

Ind Lab	1	Ind Lab	1
SDLP	1	SDLP	1
		Vacant	2
Total	635	Total	635

The two vacancies at dissolution were caused by the deaths of two Labour MPs—Mr Neil McBride (Swansea, East) and Mr Geoffrey Rhodes (Newcastle upon Tyne, East). In July, Mr Christopher Mayhew, Labour MP for Greenwich, Woolwich East, crossed the floor of the House and joined the Liberal Party. Since February there has been one by-election—at Newham South which Labour held.

BERAVON Lab 20,688	BIRMINGHAM, Small Heath Lab 11,878
BERDARE Lab 11,832	BIRMINGHAM, Sparkbrook Lab 7,405
BERDEEN, North Lab 11,856	BIRMINGHAM, Stechford Lab 10,232
BERDEEN, South C 3,558	BIRMINGHAM, Yardley Lab 1,947
CCRINGTON Lab 5,032	BLABY C 12,298
CTON, see Ealing	BLACKBURN Lab 6,300
LDERSHOT C 10,658	BLACKPOOL, North C 8,154
LDRIDGE- ROWNHILLS Lab 366	BLACKPOOL, South C 8,091
LTRINCHAM AND ALE C 8,696	BLYTH Ind Lab 6,140
NGLESEY Lab 5,754	BOLTON, East Lab 1,613
NGUS, Sooth C 5,343	BOLTON, West C 603
RUNDEL C 19,943	BOOTLE Lab 14,935
SHFIELD Lab 21,788	BOTHWELL Lab 9,601
HFORD 8,459	BOURNEMOUTH, West C 10,818
HTON-UNDER-LYNE Lab 8,301	BRADFORD, North Lab 6,517
LESBURY 11,183	BRADFORD, Sooth Lab 7,653
IR 5,098	BRADFORD, West Lab 2,219
RSHERE, Ceotral Lab 6,277	BRUMM...

FFSHIRE	BRENT, East Lab 7,622
2,785	
RKING, Barkiog	BRENT, North C 7,941
b 14,634	
RKING, Dagenham	BRENT, South Lab 10,624
b 23,490	
RNSLEY	BRENTFORD and ISLEWORTH, see Hounslow
b 24,626	
RRDW-IN-FURNESS	BRENTWOOD AND DNGAR
b 5,107	C 9,093
SILDON	BRIGHOUSE AND SPENBOROUGH
b 10,667	Lab 1,546
SINGSTOKE	BRIGSTOWE, see Bristol
7,797	
SSETLAW	BRIGHTON, Kempown C 4,020
b 11,234	
TH	BRIGHTON, Pavilion C 10,618
5,152	
TLEY AND MORLEY	BRISTOL, North-East Lab & Co-op 6,087
b 7,091	
TERSEA, North, Wandsworth	BRISTOL, North-West C 650
TERSEA, South Wandsworth	BRISTOL, Sooth Lab 13,167
BINGTON AND LESMORE PORT	BRISTOL, South-East Lab 7,912
b 4,462	
CKENHAM, see Bromley	BRISTDL, West C 8,064
OFORD	BRDMLEY, Beckenham C 10,155
5,221	
DFORDSHIRE.	BRDMLEY, Chislehurst C 5,493
b 4,758	
PER	BRDMLEY, Orpington C 3,664
b 2,034	
NDNDSLEY, see Southwark	BRDMLEY, Ravensbourne C 8,897
EWICK and EAST	BROMSGRDVE AND REDDITCH
RIAN	C 3,589
b 540	
HNAL GREEN AND BOW	BURNLEY Lab 9,840
Tower Hamlets	
ELEY, Bexleyheath	BURTON C 3,303
8,866	
ELEY, Erith and Crayford	BURY AND RADCLIFFE C 345
b 7,051	
ELEY, Sidcup	
8,698	
KENHEAD	CACRNARVON Pl Cymru 1,728
b 6,994	
MINGHAM,	CAERPHILLY Lab 12,882
baston	
9,920	
MINGHAM, Erdington	CAMBRIDGE C 4,676
b 6,928	
MINGHAM, Hall Green	CAMBRIDGESHIRE C 13,812
244	
MINGHAM, Handsworth	CAMDEN, Hampstead C 2,357
b 1,623	
MINGHAM, Ladywood	CAMDEN, Holborn St Pancras, South Lab 4,191
8,962	
MINGHAM, Northfield	CAMDEN. St Pancras North Lab 6,835
b 8,529	
MINGHAM, Perry Bar	CANNOCK Lab 11,064
b 2,023	
MINGHAM,	CANTERBURY
Oak	
b 2,	

CARDIFF, North	ENFIELD, Southgate	HILLINGDON, Uxbridge	MANCHESTER, Ardwick	READING, North	BUTTON, Cheadle
C 3,853	C 14,454	C 2,415	Lab 4,393	C 2,339	C 5,690
CARDIFF, North-West	EPPING FOREST	HOLBORN AND ST PANCRAS SOUTH	MANCHESTER, Blackley	READING, South	SUTTON, Sutton and
C 6,013	C 8,167	see Camden	Lab 5,306	C 5,459	Cream
CARDIFF, South-East	ERITH and CRAYFORD,	HORNCASTLE	MANCHESTER, Central	REDBRIDGE, Ilford	C 1,719
Lab 7,146	see Bexley	C 6,789	Lab 10,004	North	C 13,435
CARDIFF, West	ESSEX, South-East	HORNCHURCH,	MANCHESTER, Gorton	C 285	SWANSEA, East
Lab 3,346	C 9,265	see Havering	Lab 8,575	South	Lab 19,687
CARDIGAN	ETON AND SLOUGH	HORNSLEY,	MANCHESTER, Moss Side	REDBRIDGE, Wanstead	SWANSEA, West
L 2,476	Lab 6,891	see Hartney	Lab 2,392	and Woodford	Lab 3,338
CARLISLE	EXETER	HORSHAM AND CRAWLEY	MANCHESTER, Openshaw	C 11,901	SWINDON
Lab 4,980	C 5,076	C 6,774	Lab 7,457	REDCAR, see Teesside	Lab 5,709
CARMARTHEN		HORNTHORPE	MANCHESTER, Withington	RHIFATE	
Lab 3		C 14,123	C 4,413	C 14,059	
CARSHALTON, see Sutton		HOTWELL	MANCHESTER, Wythenshawe	RHENFREWSHIRE, East	TEESSIDE, Middlesbrough
		C 6,777	Lab 12,438	C 15,486	Lab 13,409
CHEADLE	FARNWORTH	HOUNSFIELD	MANSFIELD, Lab 16,142	RENFREWSHIRE, West	TEESSIDE, Redcar
C 6,324	Lab 12,657	HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING	MELTON, C 12,749	Lab 2,568	TEESSIDE, Stockton
CHELMFORD	FELTHAM and HESTON,	Lab 23,563	MERIDEN, Lab 4,495	RHONDDA, Lab 30,141	TEESSIDE, Thornaby
C 6,631	see Kensington and Chelsea	HEDDLESLOW,	MERTON, Mitcham and Morden	RICHMOND UPON THAMES, Richmond	Lab & Co-op 1,718
CHELSEA,	FIFE, Central	Brentford and Isleworth	Lab 3,225	C 3,827	THANET, East
see Kensington and Chelsea	C 12,579	C 725	MERTON, Wimbldon	C 6,597	THANET, West
CHELTENHAM	FINCHLEY, see Barnet	HOUNSFIELD, East	C 12,213	C 7,550	THORNARY, see
C 5,912	FLINT, East	HOVE	MIDDLEBROUGH, see Teesside	Teesside	THURROCK, Lab 18,518
CHESTER, CITY OF	FLINT, West	C 11,509	MIDDLETON AND PRESTWICH	TONBRIDGE AND MALLING, C 10,108	
C 6,768	C 7,142	HUDDERSFIELD, East	Lab 517	TOOTING, see Wandsworth	
CHESTER-LB-STREET	FULHAM,	HYDE	MIDDLOTHIAN, Lab 11,742	TORBEY, C 12,408	
Lab 18,726	see Hammersmith	C 14,030	MITCHAM AND MORDEN, see Merton	TOTNES, C 9,643	
CICHESTER	GALLOWAY	HUTTON	MDRPETH, Lab 13,034	TOTTENHAM, see Haringey	
C 11,413	C 4,008	Lab 15,305	MOTHERWELL AND WISHAW	TOWER HAMLETS, Bethnal Green and Bow	
CHINGFORD,	GATESHEAD, East	ILFORD, NORTH, see Redbridge	Lab 6,313	Lab 14,534	
see Waltham Forest	GATESHEAD, West	ILFORD, SOUTH, see Redbridge	RUTHERGLEN, Lab 4,153	TWICKENHAM, see Richmond upon Thames	
CHIPDENHAM	GILLINGHAM	ILKESTON	ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS, C 11,028	TUNBRIDGE WELLS, see Royal Tunbridge Wells	
C 3,092	C 5,882	Lab 14,180	RUGBY, Lab 6,154	TYNEWOUTH, C 6,387	
CHIPPING BARNET,	GLASGOW, Cathcart	INCE	RUSLIP-Northwood, see Hillingdon		
see Barnet	C 2,095	Lab 22,759	RUNCORN, C 7,268		
CHRISTCHURCH AND	GLASGOW, Central	IPSWICH	RUSSLIFFE, C 17,709		
EMMINGTON	Lab 5,965	C 259	ROTHERHAM, Lab 16,734		
C 14,634	GLASGOW, Craigton	ISLE OF WIGHT	ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS, C 11,028		
CHISLEHURST,	Lab 7,238	L 7,766	RUGBY, Lab 6,154		
see Bromley	GLASGOW, Central	ISLINGTON, Central	RUSLIP-Northwood, see Hillingdon		
CITIES OF LONDON	Lab 11,383	Lab 8,591	RUNCORN, C 7,268		
AND WESTMINSTER,	GLASGOW, Cathcart	ISLINGTON, North	RUSSELLCLIFFE, C 17,709		
outh	C 2,095	Lab 6,628	RUTHERGLEN, Lab 4,153		
C 8,427	GLASGOW, Central	ISLINGTON, South and Finsbury	SEALEY, C 6,421		
CITIES OF LONDON	GLASGOW, Craigton	Lab 8,591	ST MARYLEBONE, see Cities of London and Westminster		
AND WESTMINSTER,	Lab 7,238	JARROW	ST PANCRAS, North, see Camden		
addington	GLASGOW, Central	Lab 13,892	SALFORD, East		
Lab 372	GLASGOW, Craigton	KEIGHLEY	Lab 6,931		
CITIES OF LONDON	Lab 11,383	KIDDERMINSTER	SALFORD, West		
AND WESTMINSTER,	GLASGOW, Cathcart	C 6,685	SALISBURY, C 6,217		
Marylebone	C 2,095	KILMARNOCK	SCARBOROUGH, C 5,107		
C 8,717	GLASGOW, Central	Lab 9,727	SEVENOAKS, C 13,713		
LITLEROE	GLASGOW, Cathcart	Kingston Upon Hull	SHEFFIELD, Attcliffe		
C 8,528	GLASGOW, Central	Lab 11,395	Lab 21,176		
LATRIDGE AND	GLASGOW, Hillhead	KINGSTON UPON HULL, East	Sheffield, Brightside		
LDRIE	C 6,381	Lab 23,593	Lab 20,567		
Lab 11,783	GLASGOW, Maryhill	KINGSTON UPON HULL, West	Sheffield, Hallam		
LCHESTER	Lab 2,398	Lab 7,931	C 12,913		
C 6,862	GLASGOW, Maryhill	KINGSTON UPON HULL, West	Sheffield, Heeley		
LINCOLN VALLEY	GLASGOW, Pollok	Lab 7,931	Lab 6,585		
719	GLASGOW, Pollok	KINGSTON UPON THAMES	SHEFFIELD, Hillborough		
LINSETT	GLASGOW, Provan	Lab 15,787	Lab 11,280		
ab 18,343	GLASGOW, Provan	KINGSTON UPON THAMES, Sutton	SHEFFIELD, Park		
DNWAY	GLASGOW, Kelvin Grove	Lab 15,787	NEW FOREST, C 11,382		
C 4,549	GLASGOW, Kelvin Grove	KINGSTON UPON THAMES, West	NEWHAM, North-East		
LVENTRY,	GLASGOW, Kelvin Grove	Lab 15,787	Lab 13,31		
orth-East	GLASGOW, Maryhill	KINGSTON UPON THAMES, West	NEWHAM, North-West		
ab 15,427	GLASGOW, Maryhill	Lab 15,787	Lab 12,548		
LVENTRY,	GLASGOW, Maryhill	KINGSTON UPON THAMES, Sutton	NEWHAM, South		
orth-West	GLASGOW, Maryhill	Lab 15,787	Lab 18,583 May (by-election) Lab 7,459		
ab 6,658	GLASGOW, Maryhill	KINGSTON UPON THAMES, Sutton	NEWPORT, Lab 11,382		
LVENTRY,	GLASGOW, Maryhill	Lab 15,787	NEWPORT, Lab 11,382		
orth-East	GLASGOW, Maryhill	KINGSTON UPON THAMES, Sutton	NEWTON, Lab 14,770		
ab 10,751	GLASGOW, Maryhill	Lab 15,787	NORFOLK, North, West		
LVENTRY,	GLASGOW, Maryhill	KINGSTON UPON THAMES, Sutton	C 803		
orth-West	GLASGOW, Maryhill	Lab 15,787	NORMANTON, Lab 15,174		
ab 513	GLASGOW, Maryhill	KINGSTON UPON THAMES, Sutton	NORTHAMPTON, North		
EWYE	GLASGOW, Maryhill	Lab 15,787	Lab 1,033		
ab 5,123	GLASGOW, Maryhill	KINGSTON UPON THAMES, Sutton	NORTHAMPTON, North		
DSBY	GLASGOW, Maryhill	Lab 15,787	Lab 1,033		
C 15,570	GLASGOW, Maryhill	KINGSTON UPON THAMES, Sutton	NORTHAMPTON, North		
OYDON, Central	GLASGOW, Maryhill	Lab 15,787	Lab 1,033		
C 1,314	GLASGOW, Maryhill	KINGSTON UPON THAMES, Sutton	NORTHAMPTON, North		
OYDON, North-East	GLASGOW, Maryhill	Lab 15,787	Lab 1,033		
3,820	GLASGOW, Maryhill	KINGSTON UPON THAMES, Sutton	NORTHAMPTON, North		
DYDON, North-West	GLASGOW, Maryhill	Lab 15,787	Lab 1,033		
C 3,071	GLASGOW, Maryhill	KINGSTON UPON THAMES, Sutton	NORTHAMPTON, North		
DYDON, South	GLASGOW, Maryhill	Lab 15,787	Lab 1,033		
15,867	GLASGOW, Maryhill	KINGSTON UPON THAMES, Sutton	NORTHAMPTON, North		
GENHAM,	GREENWICH, Greenwich	KNUTSFORD	NORTHWICH, C 6,293		
Barking	Lab 8,870	C 11,090	NORTHWICH, North		
RLINGTON	GREENWICH, Greenwich	LAMBETH, Central	Lab 1,033		
b 2,069	Lab 8,870	Lab 7,369	NORTHWICH, North		
RTFORD	GREENWICH, Greenwich	LAMBETH, Norwood	Lab 1,033		
b & Co-op 3,654	Lab 8,870	C 4,022	NORTHWICH, North		
RWEN	GREENWICH, Greenwich	LAMBETH, Streatham	Lab 1,033		
9,310	Lab 8,870	C 4,475	NORTHWICH, North		
PFTORD,	GREENWICH, Greenwich	LAMBETH, Vauxhall	Lab 1,033		
Lewisham	Lab 8,870	C 8,541	NORTHWICH, North		
REY, North	GREENWICH, Greenwich	LANARK	Lab 1,033		
b 1,293	Lab 8,870	Lab 2,100	NORTHWICH, North		
REY, South	GREENWICH, Greenwich	LANARKSHIRE, North	Lab 1,033		
b 7,143	Lab 8,870	Lab 6,784	NORTHWICH, North		
REYSHIRE,	GREENWICH, Greenwich	LANCASTER	Lab 1,033		
b 7,282	Lab 8,870	C 2,469	NORTHWICH, North		
REYSHIRE,	GREENWICH, Greenwich	LEEDS, East	Lab 1,033		
C 8,460	Lab 8,870	Lab 10,514	NORTHWICH, North		
Z/ES	GREENWICH, Greenwich	LEEDS, North-East	Lab 1,033		
9,895	Lab 8,870	Lab 7,260	NORTHWICH, North		
Z/ON, North	GREENWICH, Greenwich	LEEDS, North-West	Lab 1,033		
11,072	Lab 8,870	C 6,671	NORTHWICH, North		
VSURBURY	GREENWICH, Greenwich	LEEDS, South	Lab 1,033		
C 5,412	Lab 8,870	Lab 11,860	NORTHWICH, North		
WING	GREENWICH, Greenwich	LEEDS, South-East	Lab 1,033		
C 3,313	Lab 8,870	Lab 9,454	NORTHWICH, North		
SET, South	GREENWICH, Greenwich	LEEDS, West	Lab 1,033		
C 6,151	Lab 8,870	Lab 3,985	NORTHWICH, North		
TER AND DEAL	GREENWICH, Greenwich	LEEK	Lab 1,033		
C 850	Lab 8,870	C 5,732	NORTHWICH, North		
OLEY, East	GREENWICH, Greenwich	LEICESTER, East	Lab 1,033		
C 11,622	Lab 8,870	C 1,413	NORTHWICH, North		
LEY, West	GREENWICH, Greenwich	LEICESTER, South	Lab 1,033		
C 4,669	Lab 8,870	C 1,766	NORTHWICH, North		
WICH,	GREENWICH, Greenwich	LEICESTER, West	Lab 1,033		
Southwark	Lab 8,870	C 8,652	NORTHWICH, North		
FRIES	GREENWICH, Greenwich	LEIGH	Lab 1,033		
9,968	Lab 8,870	C 13,647	NORTHWICH, North		
BARTONSHIRE,	HARROGATE	LEOMINSTER	Lab 1,033		
ral	C 11,789	C 1,619	NORTHWICH, North		
6,664	HARLOW	LEWISHAM, Deptford	Lab 1,033		
BARTONSHIRE,	HARLOW	C 12,534	NORTHWICH, North		
6,676	HARLOW	Lab 11,629	Lab 1,033		
BARTONSHIRE,	HARLOW	LEEDS, South	Lab 1,033		
6,676	HARLOW	Lab 11,860	NORTHWICH, North		
BARTONSHIRE,	HARLOW	LEEDS, South	Lab 1,033		

Where the parties had support in February

SCOTTISH BURGHS

30 SEATS
The number before each name shows its position on the map

- 1 Aberdeen
- 7 Coatbridge & Airdrie
- 2 Dundee
- 5 Edinburgh
- 10 Glasgow
- 8 Greenock & Port Glasgow
- 3 Kirkcaldy
- 4 Motherwell & Wishaw
- 9 Paisley
- 8 Stirling, Falkirk & Grangemouth



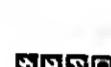
WELSH BOROUGHS

- 10 SEATS**
128 Aberdare
130 Cardiff
127 Merthyr Tydfil
126 Newport
129 Rhondda
131 Swansea



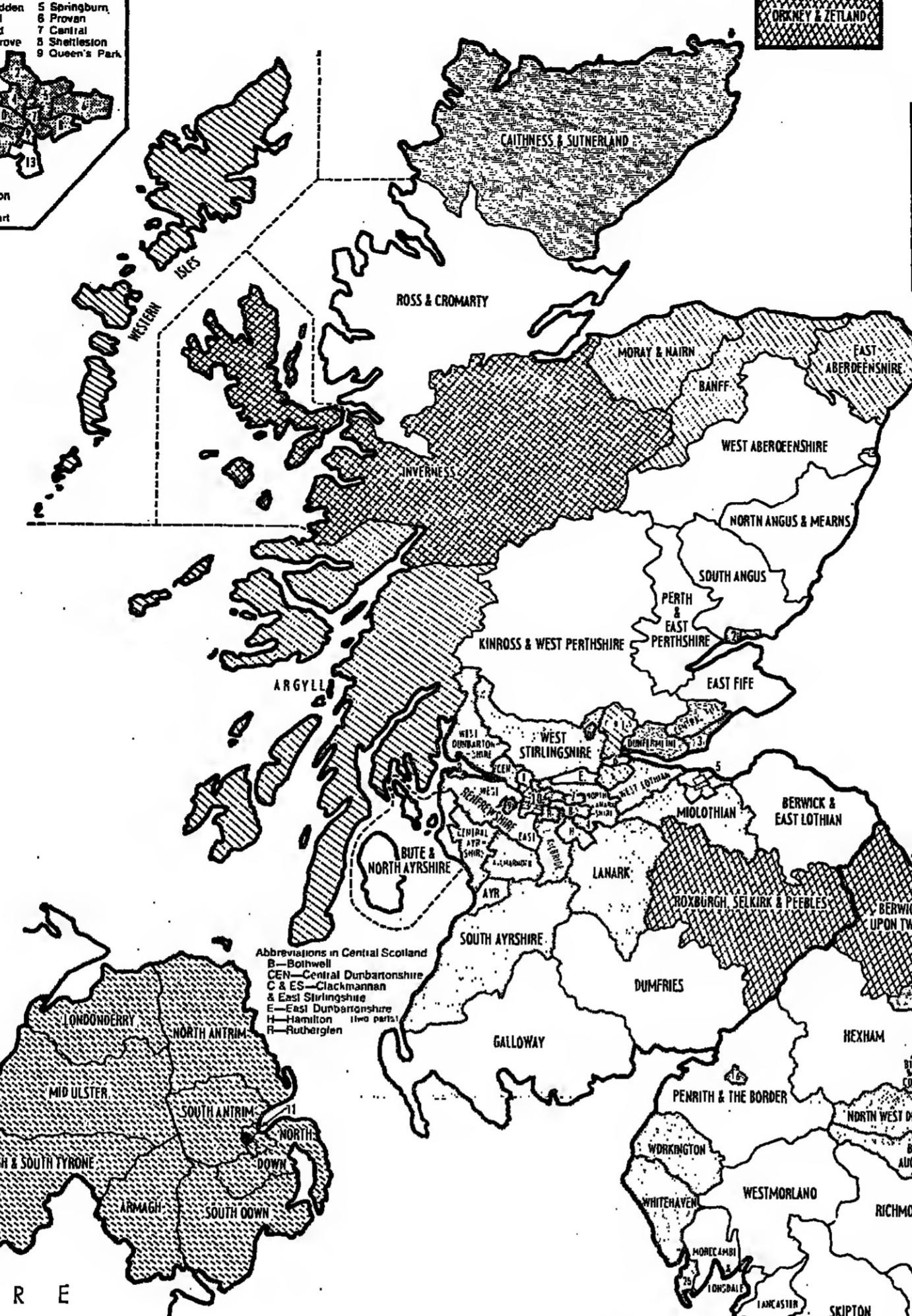
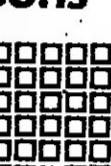
NORTHERN IRELAND BOROUGHS

- 4 SEATS**
11 Belfast



LONDON BOROUGHS

- 92 SEATS**
Abbreviations in London area:
A—Aldwych
B—Battersea
C—Camden
D—Deptford & Lewisham
E—Ealing
F—Finsbury
G—Hackney & Shoreditch
H—Harrow & Kentish Town
I—Islington
J—Kensington & Chelsea
L—Lambeth
M—Merton
N—Newham
P—Pimlico & Southwark
R—Rotherhithe
S—Stratford & Walthamstow
T—Tower Hamlets
V—Westminster

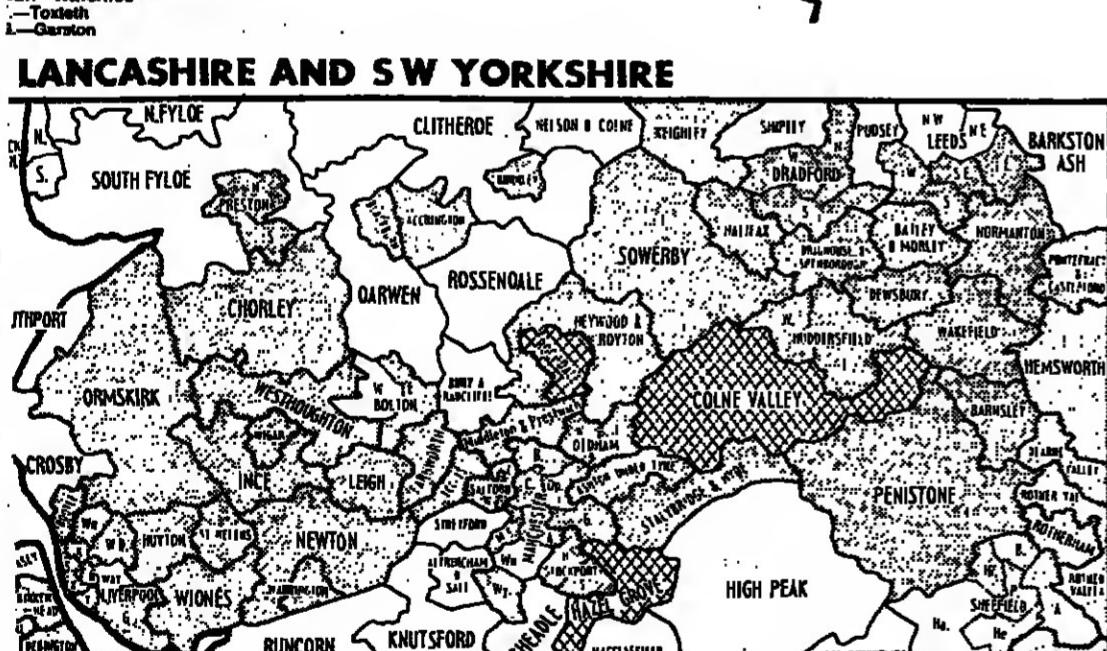


ENGLISH BOROUGH CONSTITUENCIES OUTSIDE LONDON

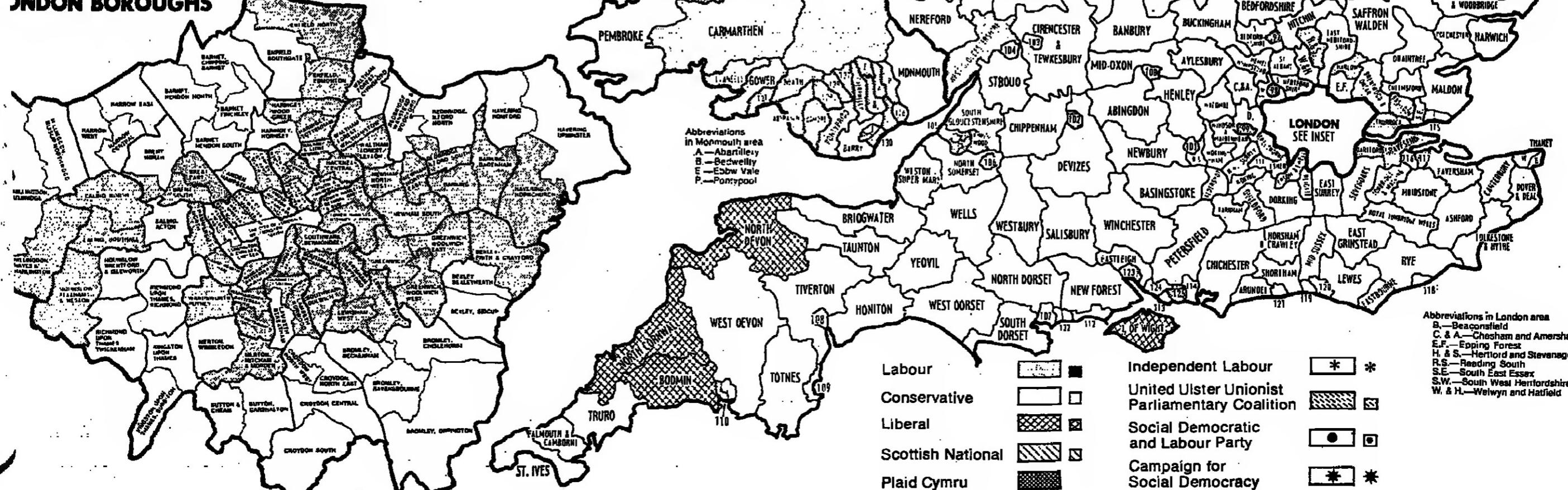
212 SEATS
The number before each name shows its position on the map

- 29 Accrington
- 85 Aldridge & Brownhills
- 53 Altrincham & Sale
- 39 Ashton-under-Lyne
- 64 Barnsley
- 25 Barrow-in-Furness
- Basildon
- 106 Bath
- 61 Batley & Morley
- 52 Bebington & Ellesmere Port
- 51 Birkenhead
- 90 Birmingham
- 28 Blackburn
- 26 Blackpool
- Blaydon
- 12 Blyth
- 35 Bolton
- 48 Bootle
- 122 Bournemouth
- 55 Bradford
- 58 Brighouse & Spenborough
- 120 Brighton
- 105 Bristol
- 30 Burnley
- 36 Bury & Radcliffe
- 95 Cambridge
- 16 Carlisle
- Cheadle
- 103 Cheltenham
- 111 Chertsey & Walton
- 74 Chesterfield
- 112 Christchurch & Lymington
- 91 Coventry
- 47 Crosby
- 23 Darlington
- 76 Derby
- 82 Dewsbury
- 69 Doncaster
- 83 Dudley
- 42 Eccles
- Epsom & Ewell
- Esher
- 99 Eton & Slough
- 108 Exeter
- 124 Fareham
- Farnworth
- 17 Gateshead
- 117 Gillingham
- 104 Gloucester
- 113 Gosport
- 72 Grimsby
- 86 Halesowen & Stourbridge
- 57 Halifax
- 21 Hartlepool
- 118 Hastings
- Solihull
- 123 Southampton
- 115 Southend-on-Sea
- 33 Southport
- 18 South Shields
- Speルthorne
- 54 Stockport
- 77 Stoke-on-Trent
- 43 Stretford
- 20 Sunderland
- 89 Sutton Coldfield
- 102 Swindon
- Teesside
- Thanet
- Thurrock
- 109 Torbay
- 14 Tynemouth
- 67 Wakefield
- 49 Wallasey
- 13 Wallsend
- 81 Walsall
- 84 Warley
- 45 Warrington
- 98 Watford
- 82 West Bromwich
- 34 Wigan
- 80 Wolverhampton
- 88 Worcester
- 121 Worthing
- 71 York

LANCASHIRE AND SW YORKSHIRE



OND BOROUGHS



Ronald Butt

Campaign styles that illuminate the choice

I do not recall a previous election campaign in which the style and substance have been so closely related to each other as they have been in this one. Indeed, in a real sense, the style has been the substance, and what the manner of the rival campaigns has revealed about the nature of the choice before the nation could be the determining influence over the result.

At the outset of the campaign, the weight of advantage seemed to be decisively in favour of Labour. An electorate which had refused to support Mr Heath against the unions' determination to break its anti-inflationary defiance in February seemed hardly likely to turn back to a Conservative Party whose policy had allowed this dangerous conflict to arise.

The polls all indicated Mr Heath's lack of popularity and the Labour Party had the social contract with the unions which alone seemed to promise some hope of industrial peace.

So inevitably the campaign began with Labour exuding an aggressive self-confidence while Mr Heath and his colleagues seemed to be giving hostages to fortune in two ways. First, Mr Heath was already openly and repeatedly talking about coalition and the invitation to be would repeat to Mr. Thompson.

Many Conservatives found this distasteful since it might seem to encourage wavering to vote Liberal in seats where this would only damage the Tories. Secondly, the Conservatives, after Mrs Thatcher's mortgage pledge, seemed to be open to the accusation that they were bribing the electorate in a manner ill-fitting the gravity of the nation's economic plight.

Yet it was at this moment that Labour's real potential weakness became obvious as Ministers allowed their self-confidence to spill over into an often ill-mannered and ill-tempered aggressiveness which seemed almost to indicate a collective personality flaw.

Mr Crosland diminished himself by accusing Mrs Thatcher of a "pack of lies" (which it obviously was not) and in calling her mortgage plans bribery; Labour ministers seemed to forget that protection for house-holders who are increasingly worried about being able to cope with rising interest rates could be as much a part of a national contract as Labour's concessions to the unions. And why should the one be more a bribe than the other?

Mr Healey, too, was quick to accuse the Conservatives of lies, even when he himself was naming a low inflation rate which was plainly misleading, and Labour's campaign gradually became more arrogant.

Mr Wilson insisted that the social contract was everything; that it could not fail; that there was nothing else—and therefore that questions about what would happen if it did fail were not admissible. In taking this position, he was adopting a position not unlike that of the Conservatives last February when it was put to the nation that the statutory wages policy was essential for national survival.

In contrast, Mr Heath's quiet insistence on analysing the gravity of the situation and on expressing the view that no one party—not even his own—could hope to deal with it adequately alone, seemed much more realistic. His willingness to talk to all the political leaders has been in stark contrast to Mr Wilson's insistence on one-party arguing.

Notwithstanding the big increase in votes for third party candidates in February, control of government will once again be determined in the 82 seats where the margin of victory was less than 5 per cent last time.

Seats that must change hands if either major party is to win an overall majority in the next Parliament are listed in the table below.

To keep track of the progress of the parties, circle in red each seat that Labour holds or gains, and circle in blue each seat held or gained by the Conservatives. Unless you have a large repertoire of coloured pencils, third colour must suffice for victories by any of the third force parties.

Marking crucial seats as the results are declared should provide a better guide to the election result than looking for a magic number in a swing table. Calculations of swing have been badly upset by the rise in votes for the Liberal

Labour majority

In order to have an overall majority in the next Parliament, Labour must win some of the 21 seats where it is less than 5.0 per cent behind the leader, as well as sweeping its "Must" column.

Peterborough 0.04
Hemel Hempstead 0.03
Ipswich 0.04
Nelson & Colne 0.04
Northampton South 0.05
Bury & Radcliffe 0.06
Bristol NW 0.12
Middleton & Prestwich 0.08
Coventry SW 0.09
Leicester East 0.11
Plymouth Devonport 0.12
Loughborough 0.13
York 0.13
Berwick on Tweed 0.13
Huddersfield West 0.14
Norwich South 0.17
Rochester & Chatham 0.18
Oxford 0.18
Coole Valley (Lih held) 0.18
Bolton West 0.18
Gravesend 0.22
Edinburgh Leith 0.23

If Labour wins all the seats listed below, its numbers in the House of Commons would rise by 16, keeping it the single biggest party, but one short of an overall majority.

Upminster 0.13
Southampton Test 0.24
Bosworth 0.24
Lichfield & Tamworth 0.25
Croydon Central 0.25
Welwyn & Hatfield 0.25
Pembroke 0.26
Merioneth (PC held) 0.26
Lincoln (Taverne held) 0.31
Wellingborough 0.32
Leicester South 0.32
Acton 0.34
Brinsford 0.37
Beeston 0.41
Walsall 0.45
High Peak 0.47
Reading North 0.47
Buckingham 0.47
Uxbridge 0.47
Bromsgrove & Redditch 0.49
Carnarvon (PC held) 0.49

If Labour wins all the seats listed below, its numbers in the House of Commons would rise by 16, keeping it the single biggest party, but one short of an overall majority.

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Fleetwood North 0.6
Blackpool North 0.6
Clitheroe 0.6
Ilford South 0.7
Putney 0.7
Brigmore & Spennborough 0.7
Leicester Central 0.7
Luton East 0.7
Bolton East 0.7
Kingswood 0.7
Walsall South 0.7
Hazel Grove (Lih held) 0.7
Belper 0.7
Thornaby 0.7
Darlington 0.7
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PRESIDENT FORD FIGHTS INFLATION

Canadians have said that sharing the North American economy with the United States is like being in bed with a well-meaning elephant. Europeans and others have noted that when the American economy catches cold they may well be visited by bouts of pneumonia. Nor is this surprising for an economy whose national output is greater than that of the whole of the enlarged Common Market and Japan added together.

President Ford's anti-inflationary package on Tuesday must therefore command the liveliest interest in all quarters of the globe. Unfortunately the probable impact of the measures announced by Mr Ford is far from clear. It is not even evident whether they will contribute to a faster or slower recovery from the present American recession and whether they will contribute to a faster or slower outcome of inflation.

One reason for this obscurity is that while the President proposes the Congress disposes. The Congress faces mid-term elections next month; and no action in the President's main proposals can possibly be taken before then. When the present Congress convenes after the elections to complete its business before the new Congress takes over in the new year, it may well be a "lame-duck" Congress, that is to say different in political colour from the new Congress as to lack the necessary authority to carry through any controversial measure.

The new Congress which takes office in the new year may well, at least in the House, have such large Democratic majority that President Ford's Republican policies will not command themselves to the new legislators. Whatever the complexion of the new House it will certainly not

act as any kind of rubber-stamp to any President's measures.

Some of President Ford's measures will almost certainly never be carried into effect. Others may be substantially changed before they reach the statute book. It would be surprising, for example, if a House dominated by Democrats did not wish to cut back the concessions to business proposed by the President and to temper the wind to those middle income groups who are asked to pay increased income taxes.

A second reason for uncertainty about the impact of the anti-inflation package lies in the measures themselves. The package includes both inflationary and deflationary measures. Moreover, some of the measures are merely cast in the form of proposals for further study, whose outcome is necessarily uncertain.

Politics being politics those measures which propose higher spending are more likely to survive Congressional debate than those which propose higher taxes, although there is probably also a bias against business and in favour of the personal sector. Improvement in unemployment benefits, other help for the poor and the 5 per cent surtax on companies seem therefore the most probable measures to be carried into effect, while the 5 per cent surtax on medium and upper incomes and the increased investment tax credit to businesses seem less likely to emerge unscathed.

It is also wholly in line with past experience in the United States, as in western Europe, to suppose that political choice will give higher priority to avoiding recession and serious unemployment than to combating inflation. By the time this decade is out inflation may well have

reached such heights, after a temporary abatement in the mid-decade, that these priorities will be reversed. But in 1975 this is no more likely in the United States than in Britain.

The same priorities seem likely in the end to dictate monetary policy in the United States. It is true that Dr Arthur Burns, the semi-independent chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, is still fighting a dogged resistance to inflation and has said that he will not countenance any substantial relaxation until effective counter-inflationary measures have been applied in non-monetary quarters. But he also said that "a credit crunch" will be avoided.

On present trends it looks as though Dr Burns will have some difficulty reconciling those two positions; unless the money supply expands significantly faster than the going very rapid rate of inflation, a "credit crunch" with the associated wave of bankruptcies and closures will develop within months. The guess again must be that political priorities will in the end prevail and that monetary policy will be relaxed to whatever extent is necessary to avoid a financial convulsion, in the United States again as in Britain.

All of this is consistent with the fulfilment of those "consensus" pre-package forecasts of the United States economy which predicted the present plateau in American output continuing into the first half of next year and beginning to rise gradually thereafter. This would imply that unemployment will rise quite strongly until next autumn and more gradually thereafter, but with inflation only responding slowly and marginally to the general emergence of buyers' markets.

For that reason Tories who consider their party to be the best able to deal with the crisis will do a disservice to their country if they do not vote Tory on October 10.

Yours faithfully,
PETER COWELL
3 New Square,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.
October 9.

From Lord Netherthorpe
Sir, The fate of our nation hangs in the balance. Polling day on Thursday will decide whether we face the current economic crisis with resolution through national unity of purpose or accelerate the slide towards catastrophe through failure to recognize the gravity of our predicament and allow selfish sectional interests to tear the nation apart.

Any prudent housewife who shares control of the family purse strings knows full well that when her financial prospects are in a precarious state, firm action has to be taken to redress the position. Either earnings must increase or outgoings be reduced by spending less or a combination of both. The alternatives are either insolvency, living on credit, or acceptance of a lower standard of living.

So, too, with the nation and as of now Britain is in a sorry plight.

The analogy is complete in that as a nation we must earn more currency overseas through increasing exports of goods and services and spend less overseas by saving imports, not least through expanding our agricultural production which in itself is a certain import saver.

All national resources need to be employed effectively to generate the greatest possible national wealth. Without any doubt the private sector, including agriculture, produces the greater part of our national wealth. Its maximization is imperative if we are to be able to provide for the social needs of our populace and the capital funding for growth and development in the nationalized industries as well as the necessary new investment needed within industry and commerce in the private sector.

The Labour Party and certainly the trade unions have no right to

accuse it of taking no interest in the market value of its high-budget productions. Yet few people can believe that seven separate organizations, each with its own staff of highly paid executives, will actually work out any cheaper than the old centralized structure. Moreover, the government has now been obliged to accept the trade unions' argument that it was itself responsible for the ORTF's deficit.

Meanwhile M Marceau Long,

the retiring head of the ORTF,

has urged the heads of the six new companies to recruit no new staff until the question of the status of the existing staff has been settled; and the parliamentary "intergroup" on information problems has unanimously expressed its anxiety about the results of "the precipitate introduction of new state television and radio companies, which can only harm the legitimate interests of the employees and the production of programmes corresponding to the public's wishes".

The President and his advisers may well feel that they are being treated unjustly. The new law is undoubtedly intended as a hold attempt to break the much-denounced government stranglehold on broadcasting without bringing in commercial television, to which both the Gaullists and the left are strongly opposed. Yet apparently no one is satisfied. The Gaullists accuse the government of secretly preparing to bring in private enterprise at a later stage. The left complain that the heads of the new companies have been chosen by political criteria. The employees make both charges, and in any case are opposed to any reform which might threaten their own jobs. The controversy seems likely to outlive this President as it has the last two.

T were ever thus

From Mr F. A. Rush
Sir, I have received, through channels which it would be tedious to trace (except to assure you that I am no medium), the following communication from James Anthony Froude (1818-94), late Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford.

He is persuaded that he would perform a posthumous service to his country at this time by reproducing a number of extracts from material written about the year 1870 and contained in his *Short Studies on Great Subjects*. A letter in *The Times* would, he thinks, introduce an element of historical perspective of benefit to all its readers. I forward the extracts in accordance with his wishes.

"The state is split in two. Parties

form which have an interest of their own beyond the interest of the community. The Conservatives, to prevent the alienation of their friends, defend the indefensible, and cling obstinately to the abuses which they ought to abhor: while the Radicals invent new theories of Government, and fly passionately at principles which lie at the root of social organization. The more sober-minded on either side rely on their antagonists to correct the excesses of their own extravagance: yet, instead of acting as a check, each section, by its one-sidedness, excites and justifies the violence of the other. The result is a waste of power in a perpetual battle;

the practical ability of statesmen is neutralized for all purpose of guidance and authority by their mutual antagonism, the State itself mean-while drifting before the prevailing wind."

"The state of things among us has been called anarchy plus the policeman. Luxury is encouraged as a stimulus to labour. . . Personal morality is the affair of the individual. . . A tenderness is creeping up towards murderers and rogues of all kinds. Armies of

thieves are perfectly well known to the police-men who make no pretence of having other means of livelihood. To commercial fraud we are yet more tender. . . Where money is the measure of worth the wrong persons are always uppermost. . . No prudent man will now venture to walk in the London streets unless his will is made, his affairs in order, and a carbine is in his pocket that his body may be identified. . .

"Gouvernement is inefficient. . . It changes so frequently that a minister is superseded before he comes to understand his work. Mr. — is occupied incessantly with party thoughts of how he can keep his party together. He must fawn and flatter, and make himself common upon platforms, and give bonhomie where honour is not due, and withhold it when he knows it should be bestowed. He is little less helpless than the meanest (of the electorate) to do what he knows their welfare demands. . . Able statesmen can usually see further than the multitude. They are employed by half the nation to beat the other half, and are to know no other obligation. The waste of ability is enormous. . .

"The two parties which divide the country represent each a form of thought which is the complement of the other. Her Majesty's Government is incomplete without Her Majesty's Opposition. It may be difficult, but it cannot be impossible, to unite the energies which are now exhausted in neutralizing one another, and make available such political intelligence as we possess for some more wholesome and enduring administration. We must not and cannot remain at the mercy of parliamentary intrigues or the transient gusts of popular opinion."

Yours faithfully,
F. A. RUSH

141 Salmon Lane, Whitechapel, SW1.

October 4.

to Welsh art than this reversion to the very cause of the past poverty of Welsh culture: that from the Renaissance Wales had no teaching institutions of its own, but was dependent on the geographically close but culturally distinct schools and colleges of England.

If the recognition apparently now given to Welsh cultural nationhood has any meaning beyond superficial political expediency it is difficult to see how the denial of even one art college in Wales associated with the university or polytechnic can be justified.

Yours faithfully,

Rollo Charles,
Alan Oldfield Davies,
Arthur Giardelli,
John Piper,
Dewi Prys Thomas,
R. S. Thomas,
Wynford Vaughan Thomas,
David Tinker,
As from the Golden Plover,
Warren, Pembrokeshire.
October 4.

Threat of starvation

From Mr Peter Simpson
Sir, I read with great distress the article in *The Times* of September 30 that some face death by starvation in the coming year because of a serious shortfall in this year's harvest, and I simply want to say this: is there a political way whereby willing to take up this cause, which surely everyone must agree is far more important than any of the issues being disputed in the present election campaign?

As your article states, the solution lies with the West to either cut down its purchase of food or buy up

grains that would otherwise be fed to livestock and sell these on concessionary terms to the countries in need. America has no surplus this time and we have about three months to redistribute the world's food where it's needed. Will a British politician please act?

Yours faithfully,
PETER SIMPSON,
Fair Acre,
Upper Drive,
Sandels Wood End,
Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire.
October 1.

European poultry rules

From Mr Ernest Wistrich
Sir, The worries about European Community directives covering poultry, which were expressed by Mr John Marriot on behalf of public health inspectors are unfounded. He claimed that the directives of poultry inspections were due to apply from February 1976 and would increase prices and cause many problems to small producers.

The facts are that so far as Britain is concerned the Commission has now proposed a delay to 1980 before this system is applied in Britain, whereas the British negotiators are actually asking for 1982. Whether this system will at all apply in six or eight years time is a matter for conjecture. In any case there is plenty of time left for public health inspectors to make their case in Brussels.

Yours faithfully,
ERNEST WISTRICH, Director,
Europe House,
1a Whitehall Place, SW1.
October 1.

Election issues: problem of choice facing the voters

From Mr Michael Rubinstei

Sir, Each of the three main parties advocates some policies which I would support and some which I would oppose. Other people who are as yet undecided how to vote may prefer the policies of which I do not approve, and vice versa. Who invited to vote for a Conservative candidate if one favours a coalition in principle, the voter may well wonder whether he would not be voting into power a Government which, when the time comes, will seek to promote only or mostly those policies which he himself would not wish to support.

A wider basis of common agreement may be taken for granted for a war-time coalition. In present circumstances a coalition is inappropriate precisely because of the absence of general agreement on the best practical methods to deal with a variety of crises, in relation to all of which voters feel—and whether they admit it or not, politicians are—relatively ignorant and helpless.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL RUBINSTEIN,
5 & 6, Raymond Buildings,
Grays Inn, WC1.

October 4.

From Mr Peter Cowell

Sir, Mr Bingham writes (October 9): "As a lifelong Tory, I believe it would be extremely damaging to the real interests of my party if we were to win the general election" because, for one reason, the Tory party might be destroyed by the coming crisis, and he concludes:

"For these reasons, Tories will do a disservice to their party if they vote Tory on October 10." Mr Bingham puts his party before his country.

As a lifelong Briton, I believe it would be extremely damaging to my country if the party least able to deal with the crisis were to win and the party least able to lose the general election.

If the party least able to deal with the crisis were to win and, in saving my country from disaster, were to be destroyed in the process that is small loss compared with the great gain of saving my country.

For that reason Tories who consider their party to be the best able to deal with the crisis will do a disservice to their country if they do not vote Tory on October 10.

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So, too, with the nation and as of now Britain is in a sorry plight. The analogy is complete in that as a nation we must earn more currency overseas through increasing exports of goods and services and spend less overseas by saving imports, not least through expanding our agricultural production which in itself is a certain import saver.

All national resources need to be employed effectively to generate the greatest possible national wealth. Without any doubt the private sector, including agriculture, produces the greater part of our national wealth. Its maximization is imperative if we are to be able to provide for the social needs of our populace and the capital funding for growth and development in the nationalized industries as well as the necessary new investment needed within industry and commerce in the private sector.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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October 9.

From Mr Michael Rubinstei

Sir, Each of the three main parties advocates some policies which I would support and some which I would oppose. Other people who are as yet undecided how to vote may prefer the policies of which I do not approve, and vice versa. Who invited to vote for a Conservative candidate if one favours a coalition in principle, the voter may well wonder whether he would not be voting into power a Government which, when the time comes, will seek to promote only or mostly those policies which he himself would not wish to support.

A wider basis of common agreement may be taken for granted for a war-time coalition. In present circumstances a coalition is inappropriate precisely because of the absence of general agreement on the best practical methods to deal with a variety of crises, in relation to all of which voters feel—and whether they admit it or not, politicians are—relatively ignorant and helpless.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL RUBINSTEIN,
5 & 6, Raymond Buildings,
Grays Inn, WC1.

October 4.

From Mr Peter Cowell

Sir, Mr

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning, use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN 240 1911
THE ROYAL OPERA Tonight 8 p.m.
TOMORROW, Wed., & Sat. 8.30 p.m.
WALKURE... THE ROYAL BALLET
TOMORROW, Wed., & Sat. 8.30 p.m.
DOROTHY, Wed., & Sat. 8.30 p.m.
Song of the Earth. Moi. & Tuco.
Spartacus. The Great Sisra evaluated
and rejected. Sat. 8.30 p.m.
GOLIATH (01-856 3161)
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
TONIGHT 8.30. TOMORROW 8.30 p.m.
WALKURE... THE ROYAL BALLET
TOMORROW 8.30. THE FLEDERMAUS
Sat. 8.30 p.m. 7.30. MANON
Sat. 8.30 p.m.
BADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, Rosebery
Ave., 1657. 16721. THE ROYAL
ALBERT HALL, 10.30. 11.30 p.m.
Vivian, Giselle. Sat. 8.30. Soliloquies.
Flower Festival di Genzano.
ENGLISH OPERA GROUP 73
MONTROSE 7.30. Albert Herring. Mon.
TUES. 8.30. 9.30. 10.30. Ariadne.
TUES. next 7.30. La Sardina.

CONCERTS

SNAPE MALTINING
Oct. 13: GERARD SOZIAC, GALTON
BALFOUR, FRENCH SONG. 21.75.
GRIMETHORPE COLLIERY BAND
Conc. Howarth. El. 11.30.
Ticket 2.50. Tel. 2200-2200.
Conductor: Tim Alderton 2200.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL 10.30 p.m.
Premieres LONDON SINOPHONIA.

THEATRES

ALBERT 8.30 Sat. 9.30. Evening 8.
DIANA REGG. ALICE McCOWEN
"THE FLYING SCOTSMAN"
Director John Oliver
Music and Nov. 10.

ALROYCH RSC 10 Marlowe's
R. 8.30 Sat. 9.30. 10.30 Sat. 2.0 &
6.30. Oct. 17. 18. 19. 20. 8.30 p.m.
"SHAKESPEARE".
Recorded booking Inf. 802-8200.
NSC also at The Place under P.

AMPHASARIO THE MOUSSETTES
Transferred next door to St Martin's
APOLLO. 437 2665. Evenings 8.00
Mon. 5.30. 6.30. 7.30. 8.30 p.m.
DREW NIMMO

"SUPERCLOWN" D. Express
KATY MANNING

"MAGICAL EXTRAVAGANZA" Standard

Why Not Stay for Breakfast?
Ore Nimmio is gentle, tender, very

both play and performance are to be

warmly recommended. Times

now booking to 1975

JAMBLE 8.30 8.45. Evenings 8.
Sat. 9.30. 10.30. 11.30.

BRIAN RIX JIMMY LOGAN
SUN. 8.30. 9.30. 10.30. 11.30.
A Bit Between The Teeth
Peter Blund & 2 personals 8.30.
I LAUGHED & LAUGHED 9.30. Tel.

ASINO OLD COMPTON STREET SON

WILFRED HARRIS NARRY H.

Live in Stage in CINDERELLA
Opera Dec. 18. Tel. 437 6777.

BITTERN 8.30 8.45. 9.30 9.45 10.30
11.30. Mat. 8.30. 9.30.

MICHAEL CRAWFORD IN
BILLY A NEW MUSICAL

GRANVILLE'S COOKING TAI-
LT MUST BE ONE OF THE SIGHTS

OF LONDON'S RESIDENTS OR

EXTRAORDINARY EXPERTS

IGNITION 8.30 8.45 9.30 9.45

EVANS 8.30 Sat. 9.30 9.45

JOHN LEWIS 8.30 9.30 10.30

THE TURNING POINT

JOKE 8.30 8.45. 9.30 9.45

JOHN LEWIS 8.30 9.30 10.30

LAUGHING 8.30 9.30 10.30

THE LITTLE HUT

LONDONS 8.30 9.30 10.30

LOST IN THE DARKNESS

the teamworkers

Taylor Woodrow

Stock Exchange Prices

Election nerves

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began Sept 30. Dealings end, Oct 11. \$ Contango Day, Oct 14. Settlement Day, Oct 22.

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

City Offices

Hampton & Sons

01-236 7831

High Low Stock	Price Chg/price % P/E	Div Yld	Inl. Grou	Only Red
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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS



New Herstatt Bank quota proposals put forward after creditors' protests

Cologne, Oct. 9.—Herr Guenter Vogelsang, independent Herstatt negotiator, proposed new settlement quotas for the creditors of the closed Bankhaus D. Herstatt KGAA at a press conference in Cologne this evening.

Herr Vogelsang said the new proposals would cost DM1,220m about £201.5m against DM1,140m in his earlier proposals of September 23.

No-banks with claims of DM897m would receive DM83m; local authorities with claims of DM202m, DM11m; foreign banks with claims of DM461m, DM254m; and domestic banks with claims of DM642m would receive DM272m, Herr Vogelsang said.

He said Herstatt assets totalled DM984m, of which DM25m would be placed into reserves, leaving DM959m for creditors.

The city of Cologne and the association formed to protect creditor credits had rejected earlier proposals for a settlement made by Herr Vogelsang.

Under the present plan Herrins Gerling, former major arbiter in Herstatt, would distribute the DM200m retained from the sale of half-bits insurance empire to a consortium of West German banks.

West German private banks will contribute DM35m from their fire-fighting fund, the savings banks DM15m, people's and farmers' cooperative banks DM10m, and Gerling's hardship fund, stated shortly after the Herstatt collapse, would come but a further DM10m.

Herr Vogelsang suggested that German banks should contribute a further DM20m in the profits made in coming forward exchange deals, further DM35m should be distributed on a voluntary basis by domestic creditors in the proceeds of attachents.

Herr Vogelsang said he was convinced his new proposals represented an acceptable solution, and he had sent a recommendation that they should be adopted in the interests of a speedy conclusion of the Herstatt affair.

Herr Vogelsang recalled that final report of the provisional liquidator showed that Herstatt was unable to cover its DM1,205m of its final 12,189m of liabilities. This, which was an improvement some DM69m on the earlier estimated loss of DM1,274m, the average settlement rate for creditors was 44.95 cent.

With this in mind that proposed quota for domestic creditors had now been set at 45 cent.

Herr Vogelsang hoped that decision to raise the quota to the local authorities to the 1 of the foreign banks

would find more acceptance than the old proposal that they should receive a settlement of 40 per cent.

But he said they would no longer be guaranteed payment of their quota this year as before.

After taking potential interest earnings into account, this clause in the old proposal effectively represented an additional 10 per cent on their quota, he said.

Herr Vogelsang said that in his original proposals, he had pitched the level of the quota for non bank creditors at 60 per cent because he felt these people—mainly private individuals and small businesses—deserved an advantage of 20 per cent over the professionals.

He said the better still held good, and therefore he proposed a new quota of 65 per cent for this group. These victims of the Herstatt collapse should receive their quotas in cash before the end of this year, he said.

As before, the new quotas would have to be agreed by all local authority and domestic and foreign bank creditors and 95 per cent of other non bank creditors.

Acceptance of the quotas would mean that creditors would no longer have any claims against the main participants in the Herstatt affair with the exception of any found guilty in court of illegal activities, Vogelsang added.

If the proposals are accepted, DM83m will have to be found by the end of this year to pay off the private non-bank creditors.

Herr Vogelsang said that DM280m could come from Herstatt's liquid assets while the remainder would have to be provided from the special fund.

He said the special fund was being made DM64m larger than absolutely necessary to guarantee the quotas. If all this amount was not needed in the liquidation of the bank over the coming years, any surplus would be added in the amount due to the creditors, he said.

Any surplus funds would be allocated in the ratio of 75 per cent to the creditors and 25 per cent to reimbursement of the contributors of the special fund.

Among the creditors, domestic banks would be the main beneficiaries as they will receive the lowest initial quota. But if there were sufficient cash to bump up their quota by 10 percentage points, the residue would be shared equally by all.

On the situation in the United States Herr Vogelsang suggested that the new proposals represented an acceptable solution, and he had sent a recommendation that they should be adopted in the interests of a speedy conclusion of the Herstatt affair.

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Takeover bid to bring FMC back to farmers

By Anthony Rowley

The National Farmers' Union, through the NFU Development Trust, last night launched a surprise takeover bid for FMC, the quoted meat and by-products group which has placed arrears to the benefit of all creditors. Reuter.

Alan McGregor writes from Geneva: He International Credit Bank said that it had asked the Swiss authorities for permission to declare a banking moratorium, and would remain closed pending a decision.

In a statement issued by the board of directors, who have been meeting over the past two days, press reports "without foundation" were blamed for withdrawals by depositors fearing difficulties. The bank had been closed for two days because of the Jewish holiday.

On Monday, the Hessian Landesbank Girozentrale, under the original share transfer contract, requested the ICB to repurchase the 36.4 per cent of the equity held by the Frankfurters.

The existing NFU stake in FMC represents the holding it retained on behalf of the NFU when FMC was floated as a public company in 1962. Previous to that the Fatsstock Marketing Corporation, as it was named on being set up in 1954, was wholly owned by the NFU.

The reason for offering the public shares in FMC was to enable it to raise funds to buy Marsh & Baxter/Harris in 1962. However, the NFU Development Trust has now decided that "farmer control" of FMC is necessary again.

This is so that FMC "the largest meat wholesaling organisation in the United Kingdom, can play a fuller part in creating greater stability of supply and price for producers, meat traders and housewives", said Dr Rosebaum.

The Swiss Federal Banking Commission in Berne has asked for an emergency audit of the bank's books.

On September 27, the board of the Israel Corporation which was set up in 1968, decided to open an investigation into the situation with regard to all funds placed by companies with which Dr Rosebaum is associated.

The ICB faced a difficult situation in 1967 after United States officials alleged that it had handled Mafia money emanating from gambling bosses. It was helped then by funds from Investors Overseas Services (IOS).

The ICB's directors' statement said: "It is our duty to take appropriate measures to protect our worldwide clients. Accordingly we have considered it necessary to ask for a banking moratorium and maintain the counters of the bank closed until a decision has been given by a competent judge."

The statement said a contributory cause of the request for a moratorium was the failure of negotiations aimed at having an outside banking group come to the rescue—identified by an ICB official as the Hapoalim Bank of Israel.

The official said the bank's assets covered all its liabilities.

"We still hope to find a solution for the Israel Corporation deposits," he added.

Financial Editor, page 23

Guilty plea by former Equity Funding chief

Los Angeles, Oct. 9.—Dr Stanley Goldblum, the man who headed the now bankrupt Equity Funding Corporation of America, has pleaded guilty to charges arising from one of the biggest business scandals in the United States this century.

Mr Goldblum, aged 47, a former scrap metal dealer and meat salesman, was founder, chairman and president of the company which was started in 1950 to sell mutual funds and insurance.

The financial conglomerate collapsed in April last year after a scandal over its operations, allegedly involving tens of millions of dollars in false insurance policies and non-existent corporate assets.

Mr Goldblum's decision yesterday to plead guilty to the five counts of conspiracy and securities and mail fraud, after a full day's argument in the session. The FTSE index quickly abandoned the 200 mark which was regained on the previous day, and by the end of the trading session had lost 9.3 points to 1,919. The Times Index at 74.49 shed 2.45 points.

Growing concern at the Government's increasing financial deficit was largely responsible for further weakness in gilt. One sign of increased uncertainty was switching from the longer end of the market into the short.

Market reports, page 25

£4m bid for New River Company

London Merchant Securities, the property and industrial group headed by Sir Max Rayne, has made an agreed £4.6m cash offer for the ordinary shares and convertible loan stock in the New River Company, which was established by letters patent in 1619 and has a substantial portfolio of residential property in Islington, London.

London Merchant, which owns about 40 per cent of the equity, is offering £4.50p for each ordinary share. This compares to a net asset value on the basis of a revaluation of the properties in March this year of £8.45p, or £5.52p on full dilution. Convertible holders are being offered £14.50 per cent for their stock, which is equivalent to the price offered for the shares.

Financial Editor, page 23

Rises

Bank of NSW 45p to 325p

Brookhill 40p to 445p

Commerzbank 10p to 710p

FMC 20p to 60p

Graham Inv 2p to 21p

Hilma Gips 2p to 25p

Kettering Mtr 7p to 65p

Phillips Lamp 17p to 577p

Kroyce Group 1p to 12p

Spratley C. 2p to 12p

Union Corp 18p to 340p

Warren, J. 10p to 142p

West Mining 10p to 107p

W. Ribbons 4p to 22p

Bank buys 1.84 1.78

Austria Sch 44.75 42.75

Belgium Fr 92.35 90.30

Canada S 2.325 2.325

Denmark Kr 14.40 14.00

Finland Milk 9.10 8.85

France Fr 1.30 1.10

Germany DM 6.20 6.00

Greece Dr 72.00 69.00

Hongkong S. 11.85 11.50

Italy Lr 165.00 160.00

Japan Yen 72.50 70.00

Malta Lm 6.55 6.55

Netherlands Gld 12.00 12.65

Norway Kr 66.00 61.50

Portugal Esc 1.77 1.77

Spain Pes 137.00 132.00

Sweden Kr 10.50 10.20

Switzerland Fr 7.60 6.75

UK 2.38 2.33

US \$ 39.50 37.00

Yugoslavia Dinar 1.20 1.15

Gold rose by 51 on the day to SI561.

SDR-5 was 1.19362 on Wednesday while SDR-6 was 0.50985.

Commodities: The London daily sugar price again rose yesterday, this time by 25 to 255.

Reports, page 23

Falls

Adams Food 2p to 17p

BP 10p to 25p

Barclays Br 7p to 13p

Boechar 4p to 13p

Christies Int 5p to 37p

OECD paves the way for detailed oil talks with producers

Tokyo, Oct 9.—Mr Emile van Lennep, secretary-general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), who is on a visit here, has told Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japanese Trade Minister, that the OECD would meet the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) at expert level in the first half of next year. They would discuss problems caused by the higher price of oil, Japan's sources said.

The sources added that Mr van Lennep told Mr Nakasone he had already met Mr Abderrahman Khene, OPEC secretary-general, to prepare for the meeting.

Mr Nakasone proposed that OECD should convene high-level conferences of its member countries specifically to deal with the oil-producing nations, such as the recycling of oil dollars and economic aid to developing countries, the sources said. Mr van Lennep agreed with the proposal.

Ecuador taxes: Ecuador has increased charges on the Texaco-Gulf Oil group in the country by 3.5 per cent retroactive to October 1 to keep up with a recent OPEC resolution. Señor Carlos Aguirre, presidential spokesman, said in Quito.

Kuwait 'inviting bids for cheaper crude'

Kuwait, Oct 9.—Kuwait was reported to be inviting 25 international oil companies to bid for 300 barrels of crude per day for a two-year period from October 1, at 93 per cent of the posted price.

Al-Seyasseh, the daily newspaper, said the companies involved were European, American and Japanese.

The oil for sale is from the state's 60 per cent share of output under its participation deal with the owners of the Kuwait Oil Company, Kuwait's leading producer.

The price asked, according to *Al-Seyasseh*, is the same as KOC's former co-owners, British Petroleum and the Gulf Oil Corporation, are paying this quarter for 900,000 barrels per day of oil "bought back" from the state share.

Nuclear power: Kuwait plans to start producing power from nuclear reactors by 1985, and will also investigate other energy sources as possible alternatives to oil, according to Mr Abdulla Al-Ghanim, the Minister for Electricity.

He told reporters that preparations for the nuclear scheme would start over the next two years, but gave no indication what other country or countries might be involved.

Mr Al-Ghanim, speaking in Kuwait, dealt mainly with the recent world energy conference at Detroit which he attended. He said the United States had diverted conference debates away from issues at issue and turned them into a political forum.

Inflation and a degenerating economic situation had created a depression in the United States, he said.

He added: "President Ford put all the blame on the producing countries for raising oil prices... The Zionist press blamed the Arab oil states for the energy crisis."

But during the Detroit debates, Mr Al-Ghanim added, "it was found that America was the leading country in extravagant use of oil."—Reuter.

Offshore oil jobs for Mersey

The campaign to secure the maximum involvement of the North-West in supplying and servicing the offshore oil industry is already starting to produce results.

Various projects associated with the offshore operations could lead to 2,000 new jobs in

North Sea production likely to be controlled

By Peter Hill

The increase includes a rise in income tax to 53 per cent from 48 per cent and an upward adjustment of 8.8 per cent to the price basis used to calculate the income tax.

It also includes an increase of 0.67 per cent in the proportion of the government-fixed daily export ceiling of 210,000 barrels on which royalties are paid. The government previously received 33,600 barrels daily in royalties. The rise in oil prices equals an additional 1,000 barrels daily.

Ecuador owns a 25 per cent interest in the Texaco-Gulf group.

Mozambique prospecting: Oil prospecting in Mozambique will resume after a two-year break, the South African Press Association reported from Beira.

Huon International Co., of America, is planning to begin drilling early next year in the Zambezi delta. Technicians and equipment are expected to start arriving in Beira in the next two weeks.

A new offshore drilling rig is being completed for the company in Scotland.

Gulf Oil Corporation is also expected to go ahead shortly with a new prospecting programme in the Cabo de Gado area of northern Mozambique.—Reuter and AP-DJ.

Furniture makers and retailers cutting delay on deliveries

By David Young

Furniture makers and retailers are now catching up with the big increase in demand which has caused serious delivery delays to customers over the past 12 months.

Reports of lengthy delays between orders being placed and goods delivered are reinforced by a report in *Which?* magazine today. This claims that delivery of furniture often takes twice as long as the time quoted.

Manufacturers have now re-arranged production schedules to meet increased demand for popular lines and delivery services have been improved.

Which? also reports that apart from automatic washing machines and tumble-driers, electrical household appliances have not improved in reliability since the magazine's last survey in 1971. There has also been no improvement in servicing.

Freezers are the most reliable of domestic appliances and dishwashers the most unreliable.

Legal & General gives £3m cash boost to subsidiary

By Our Financial Staff

Legal & General is making a £3m cash injection into Victory Insurance, its reinsurance subsidiary. It was revealed yesterday in the group's interim report.

The move, which follows Norwich Union's £30m cash injection into its short-term operations earlier this week, is a further indication of the extent to which the insurance industry is suffering from the collapse in market values of its investment assets, combined with the impact of inflation on liabilities.

Legal & General acquired Victory early in 1973 for £4.6m. A note to the group's annual accounts says that the subsidiary made a trading loss and suffered a diminution of around £1.6m in the market value of its investments between the date of acquisition and Legal & General's calendar year end. The £3m injection announced yesterday is designed "to put

that delays were increasing and items misquoted."

The problem was caused by an unforeseen demand for furniture, he said, which has continued and is now being met directly, thus now being sent in quick assembly form which reduces the risk of damage in transit, another point raised by *Which?*

The recommended stipend scales now mean that most diets have a minimum income from all sources of £1,800 per annum for incumbents, and the majority of clergy will have this new tax to pay.

Many clergy already find the payment of £241 a week difficult to find, and if Church Councils attempt to be generous and help with the cost, it is promptly taxed by the Inland Revenue as a taxable emolument.

Perhaps the anachronism whereby clergy have self-employed status should now be ended.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN E. BURGESS,
Rural Dean,
St John the Baptist Church,
Keynsham,
Bristol.
October 7.

From F. J. Howlett

Sir, I was glad to see letters in your columns about the new form of taxation that is to be introduced in April, 1975, on the self-employed, though I was sorry that a matter of such importance did not appear in the middle pages.

The self-employed have been singled out for harsh treatment over national insurance contributions and benefits for some time. In September, 1974, the Class 1 stamp was £3.03, of which the employee paid £0.88 and the self-employed stamp was £1.50.

Today, the Class 1 stamp is £2.47 of which the employee pays £0.75 whereas the self-employed stamp is £2.41. The employer can charge his share of the Class 1 stamp against profits for tax purposes, but the self-employed can charge no part of his stamp.

For those who have not read leaflet NP7, as from April 1 next, the self-employed will continue to pay the flat rate contribution. Additionally, there will be a new earnings related contribution to be paid.

The leaflet states that this contribution will be at the rate of 5 per cent of earnings between £1,150 and £2,500 and then goes on to say that the rate will not be this at all but something quite different, to be announced at a later date.

The tax will normally be collected by the Inland Revenue "along with Schedule D Tax". The self-employed are to receive nothing in return for this additional payment.

There is one escape route for some self-employed. It seems that company directors who up till now have been

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Self-employed tax will hit the clergy hard

From the Rev J. E. Burgess
Sir, One group of self-employed persons who will be hard hit by the new tax border on National Insurance in Class 4 will be the clergy.

The recommended stipend scales now mean that most diets have a minimum income from all sources of £1,800 per annum for incumbents, and the majority of clergy will have this new tax to pay.

"Increases in labour costs... may not include any element in respect of proprietors' or partners' as distinct from employed earnings."

The self-employed are therefore to pay an additional tax in respect of an inflation to which they have by statute been prevented from securing a corresponding increase in their earnings.

It should be noted that the new impost is geared to Schedule D profits—not to taxable income, and that a person with substantial personal assets and a low Schedule D incom-

ing will nevertheless catch the full force of the new burden. It will be particularly harshly on young people newly established in their professions, who frequently have low incomes and very heavy financial commitments.

Dr Michael Winstanley, member for Cheadle in the last Parliament and with whom I have corresponded on the issue, is well aware of the problem.

Self-employed people who are affected by it would do well to canvass the views of the candidates in the election, and their members after it, if they do not

contemplate with equanimity an extra bill from the Inland Revenue of up to £160 in 1975—for nothing.

Yours faithfully,
F. J. HOWLETT,
Red House,
Yatminster,
Sherborne,
Dorset.

From Mr Keith A. Mallinson

Sir, A number of your correspondents are rather critical of the new National Health Insurance contributions for the self-employed.

I would interpret the fact as follows:

(a) The proposals were implicit in the Tory 1973 Social Security Act (although on paper it was between £1,150 to £2,500 at 5 per cent). Labour £1,600 to £3,000 at 8 per cent.

(b) The self-employed will benefit from higher pensions and also earn the same pension rights as employees although they will only pay 65 per cent of the combined employer/employee contribution.

(c) It should also be noted that the levy on current pay, the self-employed will pay this in arrears.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH A. MALLINSON,
35 Courtlands Avenue,
Kew, Richmond,
Surrey.

Property and the training of valuers

From Mr K. W. Forbes

Sir, In his letter published on September 20-22 covered "The Management of Property Development". I may add that these conferences are guided not by theorists, but by property developers, consultants, planners, solicitors, stockbrokers, merchant bankers, accountants and surveyors directly involved in the development, valuation, management and realization of property assets. The treatment of property values in company accounts was comprehensively dealt with in a memorandum we published in 1972 and, wide ranging practice notes and articles appear in the society's monthly journal *The Valuer*.

At regular intervals the society organizes conferences in conjunction with the Centre for Advanced Land Use Studies (CALUS), a division of the College of Estate Management, University of Reading, to enable members of the profession to keep abreast both of general and specialized property subjects. A series of conferences on valuation and commercial property interests has included

The training and experience of the individual valuer enable him to interpret the property market under changing conditions, but the society is aware of the need to supplement this knowledge when severe economic pressures and political decisions can and do make an unprecedented impact on the property market.

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"This was established last year, bringing together the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation and the Finance Corporation for Industry", a spokesman for the Bank of England Information Service said.

"It would encourage effort in industry, especially in the exports field," he said, at Labour's north west headquarters in Salford, Lancashire. Whitehall sources said that work was "proceeding on a number of contingency plans for assisting the company sector, and an investment bank along the lines proposed by Mr Lerer is one of these possibilities."

The big banks had a lukewarm response to the plan. "We would have some reservations concerning the need for a new institution to channel funds into industry bearing in mind the existence of Finance for Industry", a spokesman for the Bank of England Information Service said.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stronger margins at Pork Farms after bumper opening half

By Tony May

Having passed the £1m mark for the first time last year, Pork Farms has made a fine start to 1974-75; pre-tax earnings jumped from £461,000 to £625,000 for the half to August 31. Turnover for the period rose from £6.99m to £8.91m, indicating an increase in margins from 6.3% to 7.01 per cent.

On net profits of £300,000, compared with £221,000, the interim dividend is being raised from 3.75p to 4.95p. Earnings a share went up to 9p, against 7.1p.

Mr David Samworth, chairman, told shareholders in June that the group's expansion plans would continue for the current year on several fronts. First, the board signed to increase its share of the pie, sausage, and cooked-

meat market under its own house brands.

The second aim was to extend the activities of the Porkdown subsidiary. Mr Samworth said that this company was in its infancy, but sales and profits were already well up in budget. Thirdly, growth this year would come from the vastly increased volume of products due to be made by the group for sale by leading retailers under their own label.

Speaking of the finance for this expansion, Mr Samworth said that while the acquisition and investment programme had meant a big rise in borrowings in 1973-74, cash flow was in line with forecasts. This, together with bank facilities available, was adequate for the board's plans.

Market relieved at tax burden on Bougainville

Bougainville Copper shares spirited up to 94p following the announcement of the details of the tax reduction agreement with Papua New Guinea. Simpler than at first seemed likely, the tax burden compares favourably with those thrust upon the mining companies in Canada, particularly in British Columbia.

Designed to give the mining company a return of 15 per cent after tax on capital employed of \$A390m, two tax rates are employed. On pre-tax profits up to \$87.2m (£49m) a standard tax rate of 33% per cent will be paid, and above this level, an excess profits tax of 70 per cent will be levied.

Bougainville will pay only half the excess profits tax on first-half profits which amounted to \$112m, excluding exchange gains. Mr Michael Somare, PNG's chief minister, said yesterday that he expected the company to pay a total of \$55m this year in taxes on the assumption that second-half profits would amount to \$55m.

Bougainville will no longer be exempt from PNG normal taxation and excise duties, and will, as will the government, contribute 50c a tonne on copper production in an environmental rehabilitation fund.

Rustenburg holds back dividend

At the interim stage, Rustenburg Platinum said that provided demand remains firm, net revenue will show an increase of 35 per cent and, if so, dividends would exceed those of the previous year by at least this amount.

In the event, profits have proved even better, rising 50 per cent at the net level to R56.2m, but the dividend is held back to only 17 per cent. A float of R13.54 is being paid, raising the total from R18.64 to R21.84 a share.

The board say that most sections

Falling back from the half-way point, when profits were doubled, the pre-tax of Jackson & Steele, cotton weavers, added 47 per cent to £543,000 for the year. Turnover rose from £3.2m to £4.5m and earnings from 19.2p to 21.5p a share. The total dividend is 3.15p against 3p.

Smaller loss by Newall Tool

Peterborough-based Newall

Machine Tool, which made a pre-tax loss of £730,000 in 1972-73, has reduced it to £580,000 for the year to March 31 last. Sales were down slightly from £4.2m to £3.9m and again there is to be no ordinary dividend. The total dividend is brought up to 22p from 21p with a final payment of 15.7p against 15p.

Macallan's fresh peak

A disappointing 40 per cent drop to £233,000 is reported in mid-term pre-tax profits of Lloyds Industries International, which specializes in car-care products. Yet sales are well maintained at £3.7m.

Maynards top £1m

All the signs at half-time were

that Maynards, the confectionery group, would attain peak profits of over £1m for the year to June 30. In the event profits were returned at £1,009,000 showing an increase of 13 per cent on the £893,000 for 1972-73.

Exceptional items of £69,000 against £100,000 are added and after tax of £541,000 against £42,000 the "net" works out to £537,000 against £531,000.

The total dividend is brought up to 22p from 21p with a final payment of 15.7p against 15p.

Lloyds Industries

For about £650,000, Turner & Newall is buying 82 per cent of Eis Dagard et Fils, which makes pre-fabricated doors and panels for cold store insulation. The deal gives Turner & Newall a base in Europe and additional expertise in the insulation field.

Chaddeley Inv.

After a provision of £405,000 for the fall in the value of quoted securities and for loans and advances Chaddeley Investments made a group loss of £427,000 (against a profit of £168,000 pre-tax) in its last term to March 31.

During the year the group made loans of £165,000 to Kemley Investments Trust and in addition an advance of £50,000 to another company was guaranteed by Kemley. A provision of £176,000 has been made against these sums.

Wall Street

New York, Oct 9.—Wall Street today gave a cool reception to President Ford's new economic package according to dealers. Share prices declined moderately through the first hour but, by mid-session, part of the loss had evaporated.

There appeared to be disappointment that Mr Ford's proposal did not go far enough, said one analyst, but selling was scattered.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average, which had been down more than seven points at one time, showed a net loss of about three points at mid-day.

Yesterday, the Industrial average declined 4.93 to 602.63. Volume totalled 15,460,000 compared with 15,000,000 on Monday.

While the GEC camp was unwilling to comment last night on whether its bid will be extended beyond today's deadline, it is assumed that this will be the case.

Kent's point yesterday was that the Government's delay in giving a decision, which, like any shareholder, it is entitled to do, was adding to the uncertainty of Kent shareholders.

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Adverse market trends may hit Orion

With premiums written for the first six months rising from £7.6m to £7.7m, end underwriting profits going up from £60,000 to £80,000, taxable profits at Orion Insurance rose from £1.3m to £1.8m. Underwriting profits include the estimated surplus of the marine and aviation underwriting accounts due for assessment at December 31. Investment income accounted for £1.4m (against £904,000) of profits. The dividend goes up from 2.5p to 2.6p.

The board expects a reasonable surplus after assessment of the 1972 marine and aviation accounts at December 31, and the 1973 figures are developing a similar pattern. However, the 1974 accounts may be influenced by present adverse market trends.

"Disappointing" results from Highlight Sports, makers of leisure wear, are now clear, a record for the year to May 19, helped by a recovery in the newly-acquired Joocraig (bought to 1972).

Trade profits of £590,000, against £555,000 for the preceding 52 weeks, on turnover up from £10.4m to £14.6m. But the final dividend is cut from 3p to 1.15p reducing the total from 4.12p to 2.38p.

The attributable profit balance emerges at £209,000 (£207,000, or 6.05p (4.92p) a share).

of the group have full order books and they hope that the final results for the current year will disclose an overall improvement though prevailing United Kingdom and world economic problems make any forward predictions most difficult.

Final reduced by Highlight

The Treasury has given consent for Kamunting Tin Dredging to increase its dividend for the last term from 6.78p to 8.84p. At pre-tax level profits soared 40 per cent to £711,000. Not included in this is an exchange adjustment from currency re-alignments amounting to £45,000 (£46,000) which has been transferred to reserves.

The interim dividend is to be 2.08p. Mr T. Herwood, chairman, is hopeful that the second half will show an improvement on last year.

Bruntonts jump in first half

Steel wire makers Bruntonts (Musselburgh) made a strong opening in the first half to June 30, with both sales and profits making substantial gains.

Taxable profits rose by 45 per cent from £50,000 to £105,000, including stock appreciation of £28,000—on sales showing a 38 per cent rise from £2.8m to £3.9m. The interim dividend is raised from 2.5p to 3.5p, the maximum permitted of 3.5p.

Overall tonnage produced in the third quarter shows the improvement over 1973 continues and with the raw material position easier and order books at record levels, production will also be high in the final quarter.

Dale Electric

Following up last year's record profit of £783,000 Dale Electric International has increased its interim profits from £375,000 to £505,000 before tax.

This was achieved on turnover up from £2.42m to £2.92m. The dividend goes up from 2p to 2.4p, and earnings a share from 4.14p to 5p.

Smith on tight rein

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Food shares weaken

The stock market suffered a severe reversal of the trend of the previous day, when publication of opinion-poll predictions of an increasing swing towards a Labour brought a sharp fall in share prices.

The opinion poll forecasts were published in two major daily newspapers, and equities were sharply lower within the first hour of trading. There were no buyers willing to go against the trend, and so the tide in the session continued throughout the session. By the close, the FT index had left the 200 mark well behind again, to close 9.3 off at 191.9, and the Times index at 74.49, had lost 24.5 points.

However remained relatively flat, although an increase in the day's recorded bargaining was disclosed by the National Westminster, were 15p up at 120p. Smaller losses among institutions left Commercial Union at 31p.

Also upturning equities was the prediction of a substantial rise in food prices from a director of Unilever. This, following the heels of the previous day's report from Marks & Spencer, fuelled the City's renewed fears that inflation remains the major hazard for the United Kingdom.

There was a further rise in the investment dollar premium, which added the day a net 3 points higher at 713 per cent. Among losses were ICI, 7p off at 181p, Distillers 3p off at 85p,

Courtaulds 3p off at 68p and Becham 4p down at 131p.

With Wall Street unimpressed by President Ford's anti-inflation package, there was no support yesterday for United States-oriented stocks. Fisons fell 7p to 175p, while late falls in oil shares left BP 10p lower at 256p.

The warning from Unilever took toll of food company shares such as J. Bibby, Cavenhams and Tate & Lyle, but not Unilever. Still suffering from predictions of a reduced sugar-beet crop, British Sugar fell again.

Particularly weak were the home banks and insurance issues which figured prominently in Tuesday's rally. Shares in State Bank lost 7p to 61p, and among the major lending banks, National Westminster were 15p up at 120p. Smaller losses among institutions left Commercial Union at 31p.

Gold shares turned firm. Australian issues turned better on the easing of credit restrictions in Australia.

Concern at the economic outlook and disquiet at the suggestion that the public sector's borrowing requirement in the present fiscal year will be much above expectations was responsible for a further easing of gilt-edged securities. Selling was continuous and prices throughout the market closed at the lowest of the day.

Latest dividends

Company	Ord	Year	Pay	Year's	Prev
last year values	div	ago	date	total	year
Rutsons (25p) Int	3.5	2.57	31/10	6.89	
Bristies (10p) Int	1.1	1.03	29/11	1.82	
Olemiss (25p) Int	1.03	0.91		1.82	
ale Electric (10p) Int	2.4	2.0		5.5	
at Inv Trst (11) Int	1.86	1.2	15/11	3.73	3.07
lnt (10p) Int	1.05	0.95		2.49	
ight & Bent (10p) Fin	1.19	1.05	3/1	2.38	4.24
ackson & Steele (10p) Fin	1.83	1.75	16/11	3.15	3.0
amounting Tin (15p) Fin	6.34	4.28	29/11	8.84	6.78
ode Int (25p) Int	0.87	0.87	3/1	1.75	
gal & Gen (5p) Int	2.38	2.14		5.78	
oys Inds (10p) Int	2.08	1.99	2/11	4.05	
Lyles (20p) Fin	5.72	7.6	2/1	9.45	9.0
In Merc Secs (25p) Fin	1.15	1.05		2.04	
stern (25p) Fin	15.74	15.74		22.0	21.0
Atlantic Seas (25p) Fin	1.63	1.41	12/12	2.67	2.28
ton Ins (25p) Int	2.61	2.5		8.6	
iani Para (10p) Fin	1.84	1.75	25/11	2.34	2.25
rk Farms (10p) Int	4.95	3.75		9.45	
tgiersuers (21c) Fin	13.05	13.55		21.05	18.05
stenburg (R2) Fin	13.54	13.51	11	21.84	18.64
arrie Egg (20p) Fin	3.21	2.58		4.42	3.78
nsland & G (25p) Int	1.15	1.05		3.2	3.0
stern (25p) Fin	12.46	12.05		19.75	18.64
sternal (5p) Fin	13.75	13.75		21.45	18.35
lliams & James (5p) Int	0.3	0.3	7/1	0.5	
hot Breden (25p) Int	0.96	1.37	1/1	3.85	
ounwell Foundry (10p) Fin	1.09	Nil		1.09	Nil
Adjusted for scrip. Forecast. t 59 weeks. t Made public November, 73. 5 Cents. t Rands.					

Business appointments

Mr W Kirkpatrick named Scottish industry director

Mr W. B. Kirkpatrick has been appointed to the Department of Industry's Office for Scotland as Director for Scotland. He will have the status of an Under-Secretary and will be based in Glasgow, with an allocation of selective financial assistance under the Industry Act.

Dr A. J. Hayter has been appointed managing director of McErvin Communications and Data Private Limited.

Mr D. E. Leonard has been appointed executive director of P. Bowring Offshore Oil (UK).

A regrouping by British Nuclear Fuels involves the following appointments: Dr D. G. Avery to head the fuel division; Mr C. Buck, reprocessing division, and Mr J. Lattock the enrichment division.

Mr Michael Gurner has been made joint managing director of Bell and Cn (Westminster) with Mr Kevin Bell, who remains as chairman.

Mr Eric Goodwill is to be managing director of ComputerSkills and Chris Miles becomes commercial director.

Mr Peter Dodge has been made chief executive of the ladies' division of the Ward White Group.

Mr Peter Bateman has joined the board of Rentokil as director of public relations.

Mr Arrol Ferguson and Mr Norman Bushy have been made associate directors of Supra Group.

Mr James Golahan has been made director of Service Plus Overseas Telecommunications, in succession to Mr C. R. Dancey, who is retiring.

Mr David Richards has been named by Datson UK as director of dealer planning and representation.

Mr Cliff Fox has become Midlands controller of Amcor, Mr Michael McNamee becomes assistant Midlands controller in addition to his present duties as Midland accountant.

Mr A. Kenneth Edwards is to be chief executive of the British Poultry Cattle Society of Great Britain and Ireland with effect from January 1, 1975.

Mr K. Durbin has been elected president of The Compound Animal Feeding Stuffs Manufacturers National Association. Mr. Jack Wynne-Hill is chairman of the board of Madeline Williams & D'Arcy Macmillan Holdings and as chairman the holding company. Mr David and Mr Bert D. Vos will be the new deputy chairmen of the London company. Mr Peter Gwynn will be managing director and Mr Michael Vos will take over as assistant managing director. The changes effective from January 1, 1975, Mr W. G. Pullen has been elected president of Regalian properties.

Mr H. S. Spend has joined the board of Hugh Baird and Sons. Mr Albert Nutt has become assistant secretary of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company.

Barclays Bank .. 12 %

FNFC 13 %

Hill Samuel 123 %

C. Hoare & Co. .. 12 %

Lloyds Bank .. 12 %

Midland Bank .. 12 %

Nat Westminster .. 12 %

20th Cent Bank .. 12 %

G. T. Whyte .. 13 %

Williams & Glyn's .. 12 %

Members of Acceptus House Committee .. 12 % and over

Billions of Acceptus House Committee .. 12 % and over

* 750,000 depends in excess of £100,000 to over £25,000 12% to 12% 1/2 %

WOMBWELL FOUNDRY Turnover for 1973-74, £1.5m (£821,000). Pre-tax profit £175,000. £1.5m Dividend. £1.5m (£821,000). Earnings share, 2.35p (nil). Trading continues good.

Issues & Loans

\$36m shipping loan for Cheng

Brands and the Bank of America have arranged in conjunction with Chemco Financial Services and Banque de la Société Financière Européenne a \$36m loan for the Y.C. Cheng group of companies of New York.

The proceeds will finance the purchase of a 116,000-ton bulk carrier to be built in Japan. From its delivery in 1977 the vessel will be long-term chartered to K Line, the third largest shipping company in Japan.

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the Classified Queries page
11-12. If you have any
objection to this, please
stop Number must be quoted.

... For many are called, but few
are chosen." —St. Matthew
10: 14.

BIRTHS

AGAM—On 28th October, 1974, at
Englefield-By-Bains, France, to
Christopher, Adam, a second son
of Christopher and Anna.

BALFOUR-KINKEAD—On 3rd Oct.
to Jennifer and Charles, 1st son
of the Countess Holles, Rotherford,
West, 10 Euston Square, London, and
Francesca.

CANDY—On 30th October, to
Vivian and Leonard, and Harry,
a daughter.

CHADWICK—On 30th October, 1974,
at Gloucester Cathedral, Gloucester,
to Christopher, wife of Bernard
Chadwick.

DALZIEL—On 29th October, to Anna
and Malcolm, 1st son, 1st grandchild.

DEAN—On 29th October, to Edward
and Barbara, 1st son, 1st grandchild.

KING-MARSHALL—On 30th October,

peacefully after a long illness,
Elizabeth, beloved wife of Leslie.

FENNELL—On 30th October, 1974,
at Burton House, Alnwick, North
umberland, to Michael, a son.

HOLMES—On 30th October, 1974,
to Irene (nee Hickin) and David
Hassellacher, son, David.

PEARCE—On October 4th, 1974,
at St. George's Hospital, Tooting,
London, to Philip and Elizabeth,
a daughter.

ROBERTSON—On 7 Oct., 1974, at
The Western General Hospital, Edin-
burgh, to John and Brigid, and
Anne, a daughter.

SIMPSON—On 15th September, at
B.M.H., Hong Kong, to Rosemar-
ie, daughter of Katharine Dioran,
and Alan.

TAYLOR—On October 4th, at Edin-
burgh, to Eric and Barbara, son of
Helen (nee Voller) and Alan.

TOBIN—On October 9th, in
Hongkong, to Dorothy, nee
Hobson, and John, a son.

WOODCOTE—On October 9th, at
Royal United Hospital, Bath, to
John and Barbara, son, Andrew,
a daughter, Caroline.

MARRIAGES

MILLSON-MORGAN—On Octo-
ber 3rd, at All Saints' Church,
Edinburgh, to Gordon, Nancy,
younger son of Brigadier and Mrs
G. H. Hascall, Oxford, to Rosemary
Anne, Captain (Retired) Royal
Navy, and Mrs. Morgan, Royal
Naval and Army Cadet Force
Officer, both of Exeter.

COLDEN WEDDING—On
October 3rd, at Our Lady of
Lourdes, Bangalore, India, to
Michael, son of Mr. and Mrs. G.
M. Colden, Bishopsgate, London,
and Bridget, daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. G. J. Morgan, Bishopsgate,
London.

PROCTOR : MOSELEY—On

October 3rd, at Our Lady of
Lourdes, Bangalore, India, to
Peter, son of Mr. and Mrs. J.
Proctor, Bishopsgate, London,
and Sunita, daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. G. J. Moseley, Bishopsgate,
London.

SCOTT : HARRIS—On 3rd Oct.,

at St. George's, Croydon, to

John and Barbara, son, Michael,
a daughter, Sophie.

STACEY—On 4th October, to

Southgate, to Christopher and

Nancy, Helen.

TAYLOR—On October 4th, at Edin-
burgh, to Eric and Barbara, son of
Helen (nee Voller) and Alan.

TOBIN—On October 4th, in
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Hobson, and John, a son.

WOODCOTE—On October 9th, at
Royal United Hospital, Bath, to
John and Barbara, son, Andrew,
a daughter, Caroline.

DEATHS

ANOERSON—On 28th Oct., 1974,
at 10, Parsons Road, Crouch End,
London, to Christopher, a son of
Glenys Creeson, Finchley, and
Anderson, dear mother of John
and beloved grandmother of James
and his wife, Ruth, and son-in-law
of Keith and Anna. Burial service
at Hornsey Crematorium, Hornsey,
London, Saturday, October 12th.
No flowers, please.

BOVO—On October 5th, 1974,
at 10, Parsons Road, Crouch End,
London, to Hugh Donald, husband
of Shirley, widow of Fred, and
memorial service at Hornsey
Crematorium, Hornsey, London,
Tuesday, Oct. 15th, at 10.30 a.m.

CASTLETON—On 28th Oct., 1974,
at 10, Parsons Road, Crouch End,
London, to Richard, a son of
C. G. C. Crematorium private.

CHESTER—On October 5th, 1974,
at 10, Parsons Road, Crouch End,
London, to Philip, a son of
C. G. C. Crematorium private.

CLAY—On October 9th, 1974,
at 10, Parsons Road, Crouch End,
London, to Peter, a son of
C. G. C. Crematorium private.

COOK, EDWARD—Aged 75, on
Oct. 10th, at 10, Parsons Road, Crouch
End, London, to Ruth, a daughter.

DAWES—On 28th Oct., 1974,
at 10, Parsons Road, Crouch End,
London, to Peter, a son of
C. G. C. Crematorium private.

DEAN—On October 5th, 1974,
at 10, Parsons Road, Crouch End,
London, to John, a son of
C. G. C. Crematorium private.

DRUMMOND—On 28th Oct., 1974,
at 10, Parsons Road, Crouch End,
London, to John, a son of
C. G. C. Crematorium private.

EVANS—On October 9th, 1974,
at 10, Parsons Road, Crouch End,
London, to Peter, a son of
C. G. C. Crematorium private.

FRASER—On October 5th, 1974,
at 10, Parsons Road, Crouch End,
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GARRETT—On October 5th, 1974,
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HORNBY—On October 5th, 1974,
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JONES—On October 5th, 1974,
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KELLY—On October 5th, 1974,
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